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THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

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ANOTHER WIDE-AWAKE DEMONSTRATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BINGHAMTON, Wednesday, Oct 24.

There was a great gathering of people here today, including delegations from all the neighboring towns. The speaking commenced at 1 o'clock, and continued through the afternoon and evening.

Mr. SEWARD was the first speaker. He was received with much enthusiasm, and commenced by saying that they were all acquainted with the science of necromonics—a science based on the fact that ideas were assigned to depositories. It was his habit to associate ideas with rivers, plains and mountains. He associated with Palestine the three great religious ideas which had arisen there—Judaism, Christianity and Mohammedanism. The Nile was suggestive of civilization, spontaneous and inexhaustible. The northern Mediterranean was the seat of Liberty, and its seeds still lingered there. The Seine was the theatre of an ambition, less for power and empire, than glory; and the Thames was wedded to the idea of the extension of power rather than of liberty in America. Plymouth Rock was associated with vigorous sentiments and ready invention. The Hudson, with an energetic pushing civilization, and the Mississippi with concentrated and consolidated agricultural power. The Susquehanna and the Chenango valleys, with their hills covered with mist and cloud, led to dreamy reflection and contemplation, until this great artery of trade and intercourse—the Erie Railroad—opened up the outside affairs of the world, and covered them with humanity entire. But this was still a place from which to contemplate the phenomenon of the world. The great phenomenon of our day was not the Prince of Wales, or his visit. That was valueless, except as a sign of returning amity and fraternity. It imparted the idea only that England wanted friends, and looked to us in her need. But the real phenomena of the day was the Republican Party. It was misunderstood by everybody, and by every other party; perhaps imperfectly understood by ourselves. But great phenomena always took the world by surprise, and he advanced the advent of Christ, the Reformation, and the American Revolution. The Republican Party was thought to be accidental, transient, fanatical and revolutionary. Its opponents thought to frown it down—trample it down, ridicule it down. The several parties tried it, and broke before it in the attempt; and now there was a coalition of them all in the last desperate hope of destroying it. No wonder that men did not forsee its supremacy. Few, indeed, were they who labored for ultimate advancement, and who looked any further than to take advantage of existing organizations, events and circumstances. But it was strange that, when, after only six years of organization, and daily increasing in power and prestige, to-day it was actually in power in more than half of the Union. No one of its opponents thought to study its resources or elements, and BRECKINRIDGE even proposed to extinguish it. Still more strange was any despondency on the part of Republicans. It was no sapling, but a sturdy oak, from the acorn seed of necessity. Look back for sixty years. Then we had four millions of people—now thirty millions. Then the States were isolated, sequestered, and unsocial, and all east of the Alleghany Mountains—now they extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with canals, and railroads, and telegraphs. Parties were then organized with reference to existing exigencies, and adopted policies based on the interests of the day. Such parties must necessarily give up to new parties in new exigencies. To suppose that the parties of 1800 or 1820 should survive to-day, would be absurd. Since then there had been a great amelioration of the condition of human life. Universal education prevailed, and all the standards of education have been advanced. Steam had made internal communication general, and easy in all directions. In seven of the original thirteen States Slavery had been abolished, and it had been excluded in eleven new ones, stretching across the continent. Labor had been exalted, and made the controlling power by universal suffrage. This was an expanding population, needing room. It was crowded from behind from Europe. Six of the original States were Slave States, preserving their original features; without general education, without internal commerce or manufactures, with no need for expansion for the next hundred years. Lands could be purchased cheaper in Virginia than in Kansas. They wanted to shut the Territories against Free Labor, to prevent our occupation, because it endangered their political power.

Mr. SEWARD deprecated all attempts at creating an alarm for the safety of the Union, as if the Union must not concur with the temper of the times, or could not be preserved by any bonds against the rising necessities of social life. Those alarms which came from within the South, were absolutely opposed to the spirit of the Declaration of Independence itself. Could it be that all parties of the Confederacy should take a ground so absurd as that now assumed by the Democracy, and yet that no new party should arise to check them? But that party had arisen, and was the Republican Party. Look at the issues those Democrats tendered. They declared themselves in favor of removing the Indians, and yet, with an inconsistency that proved their selfishness, insisted on replacing them by negroes. It were better, a thousand times, to leave the Indians alone, and take care of them, than harass the country with this cry about the African. To avert the calamities which the Democratic Party had settled on, the Republican Party was formed, and its formation was due to an exigency which required of all men who had the interests of the country at heart, to arouse themselves and do the patriotic work imposed upon every citizen of the confederacy by a dangerous condition of public affairs. Mr. SEWARD proceeded to speak of the constitutional progress of Anti-Slavery sentiment everywhere; made a passing and jocular allusion to the "irrepressible conflict" doctrine, and wound up with a strong appeal in behalf of LINCOLN and HAMLIN.

SPEECH OF HON. F. P. STANTON.

After Mr. SEWARD, the next speaker was Hon. F. P. STANTON, once of Tennessee but now of Kansas. Mr. STANTON commenced by saying that he presented himself under the disadvantage of following the distinguished New-York Senator who had just spoken. They had witnessed the overflowing of the Nile with all its fertile influences:—they were now about to hear the pattering of an ordinary shower. Mr. SEWARD had descanted upon the merits of the Republican Party, and he would give them the causes and consequences of the downfall of the Democratic Party. Mr. STANTON then referred to the historical glories of the old Democracy, which derived its descent lineally from the old Jeffersonian Republicans. He alluded to their former policy in regard to the Public Lands—granting preëmption to actual settlers, graduating and reducing the prices. He then commented upon their opposition to that policy at the present time, leaving the advocacy of the great Homestead measure to the Republican Party. His next point was the Jacksonian policy on the subject of Internal Improvements, and he called attention to the defection of the Democratic Party from their original action in this regard. He attributed this defection to the gradual increase of influence in the Democratic Party acquired by the fire-eaters or disunionists of the South, whose object he declared to be the crippling of the Government, and the annihilation of all its usefulness, so that it might become an easier prey to their treasonable designs. In the days of JACKSON it was democratic to resist the influence of those malcontents in the South, and Gen. JACKSON had threatened to hang those disturbers of the peace as high as Haman. Now disunion reared its horrid crest and brandished its fiery weapon and the Democracy was silent, if it did not actually approve. Northern Democrats did not themselves threaten dissolution in the event of LINCOLN's election, but they were willing to hear others make the threat in order that they might profit by it. But, said Mr. STANTON, these are small matters, insignificant in comparison with the great error committed by the Democratic Party in its management of the great Kansas question. In 1854 the Democratic Party had repealed the Missouri Compromise. He (Mr. S.) as a Democrat from Tennessee, voted for that repeal. He believed himself right, but did not now propose to defend the measure. He would, however, say that the only justification—the only plausible pretext for disturbing the Missouri Compromise, was the substitution of a better principle—the right of the people to control their own affairs. The Democratic Party, in repealing that Compromise, had solemnly pledged themselves to the fair operation of this principle.

Mr. STANTON proceeded to show how completely the Democratic Party had falsified all its pledges, by recounting the events which attended the so called adoption of the Lecompton Constitution, and the circumstances which preceded and accompanied that event, and dwelt with much severity on the attempt of the Democracy to force that Constitution upon the people against their will, after they had voted at a fair election to reject and repudiate it. He proceeded to remark that the Republicans were the only party that had stood up for the fair operation of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and that it alone of all the parties to the present contest had in its platform anything condemnatory of the outrage perpetrated upon Kansas. He charged upon the Democracy the iniquity of which a Democratic Senate had been guilty, in refusing to admit Kansas under a Constitution framed in accordance with the popular will, and wound up by a stirring appeal in behalf of LINCOLN and HAMLIN.

His speech was followed by one redundant in pith and humor from Gen. NYE, of New-York City, and the festival closed by a great Wide-Awake procession, which was addressed by Hon. Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, and Ex-Gov. FORD, of Ohio.

Mr. SEWARD went to Elmira, where he quietly remained last night, and proceeds thence to Fredonia.

C.

POLITICS IN WASHINGTON.

Mr. Yancey and the Vice-Presidency—The Lecompton Constitution—An Exposition of Mr. Lincoln's Views, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

Hon. A. B. MEEK closes his campaign speeches at this point, and returns home. He ridicules the idea of SANDERS having seriously offered to Mr. YANCEY the Vice-Presidency on the Douglas ticket, and thinks the editor of the *Constitution* has been badly "sold" by Mr. BAXTER.

MARTIN, who carried the Lecompton Constitution ta Kansas, is here, and denies that Judge DOUGLAS knew anything of the trick.

A letter from Speaker PENNINGTON puts down New-Jersey as good for LINCOLN by ten thousand plurality.

Hon. DAVID KILGORE, author of the Chicago Platform, made a most conservative speech a few evenings since before the Republican Association of this City. He pronounced the political Abolitionist a rarity in the Free States, and said that no respectable Republican could be found who would interfere with Slavery in the South. This speech is regarded by politicians here as expressive of the views of Mr. LINCOLN.

Gentlemen who arrived this afternoon from Richmond report the impression as general there that Virginia will vote for BELL. In Richmond, the feeling is all for BRECKINRIDGE.

Q.

REPUBLICAN BARBECUE.

Ox-Roast and Clam-Bake at Brushville, Long Island—Addresses by Gov. Chase, Hon. John Covode, and Others.

The Republicans of Queens County gathered in great force yesterday in a beautiful grove near Brushville, L. I.; devoured an ox, which had been roasted whole; listened to speeches from distinguished men in a beautifully decorated wigwam and out doors; had an old-fashioned clam-bake, and made a day and a night of it generally. In the morning, companies of Wide-Awakes from Astoria, Flushing, Hempstead, Jamaica, Smithville, Glen Cove, Minneola, and the Ashland Artillery—numbering about 500 men altogether—marched in procession to the grove. There thousands of people were assembled around the inclosure in which the ox, weighing 890 pounds, was spitted. At 1 o'clock, its demolition commenced, and an hour later it would have been difficult to find a vestige of it. Its devouring, however, was conducted with excellent order; and when it was completed, as many as could squeeze themselves in assembled in the Wigwam, where, at 3 o'clock, R. L. MEEKS, Esq., called the meeting to order, and Vice-Chancellor WM. T. MACOMB was called to the Chair. He briefly addressed the meeting, predicting a Republican triumph.

RICHARD C. MCCORMICK, Esq., read a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, which was adopted, and then

Gov. CHASE, of Ohio, was introduced, and received with three cheers. He had come here, he said, because he was told that it might be in his power to add a little to the prospect of success in the election of a Congressman. He paid a high tribute to Hon. LUTHER C. CARTER, the Republican candidate for the District. He was glad to hear that there was every prospect of success. The Republican Party could spare 20,000 or 30,000 votes in this State, and yet elect Mr. LINCOLN; yet he hoped that all would come up and vote. When people understood that there was a combination to defeat their will in the election of their representatives they would speedily overthrow such a combination. The Republican Party had come before the country with an honest platform, and they had placed honest men upon the platform. The confidence of the people followed the Republican nominations, because it was felt that with a Republican President and Congressmen there would be no cheating;—they had had so much cheating lately that they were heartily tired of it. The Democrats had elected Mr. POLK, and after he was elected they turned their faces against him because he did not execute the Pro-Slavery mandates. Mr. PIERCE, who was elected by a very large plurality, though, be it remembered, he was not elected by a majority of all the votes cast—had an administration so bad that he went out of office with the universal consent of all who had supported him. So had it been with Mr. BUCHANAN. Why was this failure of Democratic administrations? It was because the Democratic Party had ceased to stand firmly by its principles, and had become the instrument of the Slave Power. That Party had for this reason fallen from its high place of power, and now was reduced to going about like a beggar, seeking the crumbs that fall from the rich man's table of the Bell and Everett Party. [Applause.] He remembered when the Democratic Party was for Freedom, and in those days he was proud to stand with it. [Applause.] Their principles in former times were just what the Republicans stood by now—and it was their infidelity to their principles that had brought the Democratic Party low. Mr. CHASE related Dean SWIFT's story of the black silk stockings which the old lady always wore on holidays, and which were darned with cotton so often that they ceased to be silk, and were entirely cotton; yet still she would say, "Jenny, bring me them silk stockings." So the Democratic principles had been patched so often that they were not at all what they used to be. [Laughter.] They were darned old stockings. [Applause and laughter.] Mr. CHASE told how he and Gov. KING, who, he believed, was the first Republican Governor of New-York—[Applause]—and he trusted the first of a long succession of such—[Applause]—how they had stood together opposing the Compromise by which New-Mexico was admitted. He wanted it to be borne in mind that CLAY, BENTON and WEBSTER, while they differed from them in theory, agreed with them that there should not be another inch of slave territory. Mr. WEBSTER had taken the ground that under the existing physical and organic laws, Slavery could not be extended into New-Mexico and Utah. Mr. BENTON concurred with Mr. WEBSTER in this. Mr. CLAY took exactly the same ground, and he should never forget how he had heard HENRY CLAY say in Congress, "There is no power on earth that shall induce me under any circumstances, to consent that Slavery shall be extended over an inch of territory now free." Mr. BENTON had lived to verify what he (Mr. CHASE) was now saying. Here was the origin of the Republican Party. He had nothing to take back from what he had before said against the basis of settlement which at that time was adopted. He believed that this party had arisen because the question of Slavery was not then properly settled. They were very much mistaken who supposed that the Republican Party had been made to order. It had arisen out of the conviction of the people that Slavery was in the way of our civilization. The party proposed simply that Slavery should not be extended beyond State limits, and that instead of the slave-power ruling the country, the people should rule it. [Applause.] Mr. CHASE recited the provisions of the Republican platform on which the party rested. They did not want force or disturbance. They only wanted to plant themselves on the defensive, and say that free labor should have its rights in the Territories. He denied that they were agitators. The agitation was forced upon them. He defied any man to show that agitation in behalf of freedom had ever obstructed the public business. How was it at the last meeting of Congress? The Republicans nominated their man, and when they found that they could not elect him, they immediately went for Gov. PENNINGTON, who could be elected. They did not obstruct the public business. They only stood firm, like the solid phalanxes of the young men he saw around him, who, when brickbats were thrown at them, never broke ranks; they were too wide awake for that. [Applause.] Mr. CHASE examined the chances of success of the Fusionists, and pronounced them just nothing at all; declared that the Republican Party was not aggressive upon the rights of the South; predicted that peace would follow its triumph, and called upon every lover of his country to make common cause with the Republicans in the present crisis; and concluded by urging the Republicans of the District to send Mr. CARTER to Congress. [Loud cheers.]

Hon. JOHN COVODE was the next speaker. He dwelt upon the corruptions of the General Government, and ascribed them to the control of the Slave power, making substantially the same speech which he recently delivered in New-York.

While these things were occurring within the Wigwam, speeches were made at a stand erected in the open air, by GEORGE W. CURTIS, Esq., and Mr. COVODE. The afternoon was thus spent, and in the evening the Wide-Awake forces, largely augmented by fresh arrivals, made a grand torchlight parade, the clams were baked and eaten, and more speeches were delivered.

ANOTHER UNION MEETING.

The Fusion Forces at Cooper Institute—Characteristic and Humorous Speech of Gen. Leslie Combs, of Kentucky—Hon. Herschel V. Johnson tells why the Union is in Danger.

Under the auspices of the Cooper Institute Committee of Fifteen, headed by JOSHUA J. HENRY, Esq., another fusion meeting was held at Cooper Institute last evening, and although the hall was not filled, the speeches and the enthusiasm were alike worthy of note.

At 8 o'clock Mr. WILSON G. HUNT called the meeting to order and nominated EDWARD COOPER for Chairman.

Mr. COOPER being chosen unanimously, responded briefly. He thanked them for the honor of choosidg him to preside. This was a meeting of the citizens of New-York opposed to the election of LINCOLN and HAMLIN. [Applause.] Whatever may have been their differences of opinion heretofore, they were here now to redeem the State of New-York from Black Republicanism. [Applause.] Propably upon the State of New-York would depend the result of the election, and upon the election might depend the fate of the country. [Applause.] He would not detain them with a speech, but would proceed with the organization of the meeting.

On motion of Mr. GUEST a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was adopted, and then the Chairman introduced the Speaker of the evening, Gen. LESLIE COMBS, of Kentucky.

Gen. COMBS was received with a storm of applause, and several minutes elapsed before he could proceed. He finally proceeded with his speech, as follows:

SPEECH OF GEN. LESLIE COOMBS.

He had something to say which no one else could say for him, or he would have declined to speak. In walking through our streets it seemed to him as if all down-town was going up when he was going down, and all up-town going down when he was going up. [Laughter.] He was really bewildered with the number of people who appeared to be doing nothing. And yet they were all doing something. Every man appeared to be looking after a silver dollar, and to be just on the point of getting it. [Laughter.] He would prefer to speak in the country, where they didn't know so much as they did here. [Laughter.] He was no office-seeker. He would not accept the best office the President could give him. [Applause.] The people of Kentucky had spontaneously bestowed upon him the best office within their gift. He was a natural Whig of the old Washingtonian style. [Applause.] He would say nothing to offend anybody now, because he was in favor of fusion, and had been fighting some of these parties with whom he was now allied. The present question before the people should override the past; and all should recollect that they were American citizens. [Applause.] Until these clouds had appeared in the North and South he had remained a private citizen—ever since the death of the gallant HARRY CLAY, by whose dying bedside he stood. [Applause.] It was to fulfil a duty that he was here. He had not been sowing devil's seed along the North, as a certain gentleman had—he would allude to him by-and-by—for he was a friend of his, and if a man could not take libertes with his friends, who and the devil could he take liberties with? [Laughter.] While the traitors had been boring holes in our national ship, he had been following in their footsteps plugging them up. [Laughter.] He had reformed YANCEY, and if YANCEY ever went to Heaven it would be due to him. [Laughter.] When he commenced with him, YANCEY was spitting fire and blood, but, his last Boston speech was as gentle as a sucking dove. [Laughter.] YANCEY was a Union man and that was enough. [Applause.] He only wished YANCEY would preach his sermons over again down South. [Applause.] He felt commissioned from HENRY CLAY to do his present work. No one knew what trouble was brewing on the question of the admission of Missouri. He knew what Mr. CLAY had endured at that time, from special correspondence with Mr. CLAY. He held a copy of one of Mr. CLAY's letters in his hand, and he would read an extract from it, which he hoped the reporters would take down correctly in their notes, of his Kentucky rifle speech. The letter was dated Feb. 5, 1820, and stated "that Congress was then in the midst of the discussion of the Missouri restriction, and that if the question were not settled then, it would lead to the construction of all sorts of parties—geographical parties, [applause,]—and that every other subject of foreign and domestic concern was subservient to that question." He KNEW that Mr. CLAY's Compromise had settled this troublesome question. The next trouble was in 1833, when the South took its turn in kicking out of harness. [Laughter.] Then we had a President by the name of ANDREW JACKSON. [Great applause.] It seemed as if they had heard of him before. [Laughter.] He was determined that, "by the Eternal," if they did'nt obey the laws he would hang some of them. [Laughter and applause.] And again the trouble was settled by a compromise. He had a letter from Mr. CLAY on this occasion, from which he would read an extract. It was dated Dec. 16, 1833, and stated that "before us was a great struggle; that the very existence of the Government was at stake, because if it should be decided that a State could nullify an act of Congress, anarchy would ensue." Mr. CLAY wanted the aid of Kentucky in that crisis, to "stand firm and erect." Mr. COOMBS was proud that Kentucky had stood just so ever since. [Applause.] Mr. CLAY's letter further set forth the danger in which the country was placed, and enforced the necessity of laying aside all personal ambition, all private aims, and marching in one grand patriotic front to save the Republic. [Applause.] Such was the advice of Mr. CLAY in that crisis, and it could be repeated now with advantage. He made this appeal to the army of office seekers of New-York—the 40,000 of them. [Laughter.] Let them sacrifice private differences, and let there be but one man run for each office, and then they would defeat the common enemy. [Applause.] Let them elect any one who would defeat these "irrrepressible conflict" fellows. [Applause.] He had read how the Jews had fought the Romans in the daytime and fought each other in the night. Just so the Democrats were fighting first the Black Republicans, and next themselves, and like the Jews, there appeared to be more of their number killed in the latter case. [Laughter and applause.] Upon the acquisition of California, Mr. CLAY was again apprehensive of an endeavor on the part of the North or the South to secure the Territory for one section. Under those circumstances he had prepared some resolutions for this meeting. [Laughter.] They were not only for that occasion, but also specially applicable to this occasion.

Mr. CLAY's letter submitted to him a series of resolutions, which that honored statesman wished to see adopted. They were in substance as follows:

Resolved, That this meeting is firmly attached to the Union of these States, and that they go for it—one and indivisible—now and forever. [Applause.]

Resolved, That this meeting would be most happy that the controverted question of Slavery within the Territories recently acquired from Missouri, should be settled in a manner satisfactory to all parties, and that whatever it may be it could afford no just cause for a dissolution.

Resolved That this meeting believes that the dissolution of this glorious Union as a remedy for any evils, real or imaginary, would be productive of fatal consequences, worse than the evils themselves

The last resolution was one on which he wished a vote of this meeting. It was literally as follows:

Resolved, That, as far as it depends upon us, we will stand by and support and uphold the Union against all attacks from within or without, and against ultraism, whether at the North or the South.

The resolution was put to the meeting and adopted with a roar of ayes. Gen. COOMBS was glad to see that there was not a traitor in the room. [Applause.]

He had seen Mr. CLAY in great agony of mind for fear of the probable disruption of the Union, but the Compromise of 1850—passed by Democrats and Whigs—had saved the country, and he was standing upon that platform now. [Applause.] Mr. CLAY's name was signed to a stipulation which received the indorsement of men of all parties of that day, agreeing to stand by the Compromise. This stipulation contained a clause providing that no candidate for office should be supported who was disposed to disturb that Compromise.

Being requested to give the names of the signers, Gen. COOMBS named CLAY, COBB, and C. S. MOREHEAD, and said that was enough, as he stood by HENRY CLAY. [Laughter.] He thought these events of the past would interest them, and he had no doubt this audience would respect the opinion of HENRY CLAY on these subjects. [Applause.] Mr. CLAY seemed to him always on duty, like a soldier on the battlements, with shouldered arms. After the compromise of 1850, if any one had asked him, "Watchman, what of the night?" he would have answered, "All's well, bright starlight; go to bed." [Laughter.] On the 15th of November, 1850, Mr. CLAY had made a speech exclaiming that "Never, never, never, would he consent to the dissolution of the Union." And he had then predicted that the platform of the Union Party would be "The Union, the Constitution and the Enforcement of the Laws;" and he would be a member of that party, and that if Abolitionism was to be engrafted on the Whig Party he would be no longer a Whig. [Loud and prolonged cheers.]

Mr CLAY went a step further, and if he was alive he would give his support to that man who was untainted with fanaticism, and not the man pretending to be a Whig who opposed the Union. [Applause.] But, they were told that Republicans were not Abolitionists, yet GERRIT SMITH had told him that all his officers and most of the privates had gone over to the Republicans. [Laughter and applause.] He knew GERRIT SMITH was an honest old man. He wouldn't steal a nigger, although he would buy them and set them free. And if all the Abolitionists would act that way, the South would not complain. [Laughter and applause.] Mr. LINCOLN had two good merits. He was born in old Kentucky and married the daughter of an old Kentucky Indian fighter. That would be a saving grace if LINCOLN was saved under these circumstances. [Laughter.]

A VOICE—Have you seen LINCOLN in Kentucky lately?

Mr. COOMBS replied No; that Mr. LINCOLN had not been South in a number of years.

Mr. LINCOLN had said that he did not believe this country could exist half-slave or half-free. Now the South was not likely to colonize in New-England. So this language meant that the South was to be made free. There were four doctors who had spoken in 1848. He would not tread upon any one's toes, for he found himself here in strange company. [Laughter.] Well, at Utica, in 1848, they had one of the doctors trying to mend the matter. Gen. NYE was there—he who had been carrying the bag for Mr. SEWARD all through the West. [Laughter.] NYE made a speech to the united Democrats and Abolitionists, and then a perfectionist clergyman made a speech wishing that all the friends of Slavery would be driven within a walled place, and fire and brimstone scattered over them. [Laughter and applause.] Then Mr. SUMNER said Slavery must die as a poisoned rat dies, in its hole, that was a worse remedy than fire and brimstone. That was worse than burning at the stake. He had himself run the guantlet an ong the Indians, and he would rather run that chance than the fire and brimstone. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. SEWARD had spoken on the same platform with him in a country where they might have had a little nigger for breakfast every morning. But Mr. SEWARD had got off the platform, and thought that 3,000,000 slaves were better than 23,000,000 white men. He had thought SEWARD was rather dark then, and had advised him to speak in GIDDING's District, and so he gave him a bottle of brandy and sent him North. [Roars of laughter and loud cheers.] Mr. SEWARD was a pale man, and he would just advise them never to try to drink down a pale man. [Laughter.] Mr. SEWARD had said that Slavery must be abolished, and we must do it. Well, St. Paul was as much of a gentleman as Mr. SEWARD, and he sent a fugitive slave home. [Applause.] It was remarkable that our forefathers had not set all their niggers free; and that Massachusets should have voted down Virginia and secured the extension of Slavery twenty years. [Applause.] As to SEWARD's irrepressible conflict, they in Kentucky thought it nonsense. Three-fourths of the voters of Kentucky were non-slaveholders, and they had had three chances to make State Constitutions. If there was a conflict between free and slave labor, they would have abolished Slavery—but they didn't. If Slavery was abolished, the South would send its slaves here to compete with white labor. And, as Mr. LINCOLN's State would not admit free negroes, they would send New-York 150,000 niggers as the share of Illinois. [Laughter and applause.] Mr. SEWARD's speeches in the West, and in the Senate, appeared to have been compiled from an encyclopædia, leaving a devil's hole to put the snake in. [Laughter.] They ought all to know that it was ridiculous to talk of separating capital and labor; both were Siamese twins and could not be separated. [Applause.] Mr. SEWARD talked of doing away with the army and navy, but that was ridiculous. Yet Mr. SEWARD was Captain and LINCOLN was only Lieutenant. [Laughter.] There was danger that Mr. SEWARD would keep Captain after LINCOLN was elected. There would not be so much danger if LINCOLN would stand up like a Kentuckian and shake off these fellows. [Laughter and applause.] These were his ideas, and he didn't charge anything for them. [Applause.] The South only wanted to be left alone. The remedy was with New-York, who bathed one foot in the Atlantic, the other in the Lakes, washed her head in the St. Lawrence, and took a shower-bath in Niagara Falls. [Great laughter and applause.] All New-York had to do was to be true to herself, and adopt the idea, "United we stand, divided we fall." Let her take Pennsylvania by the back of the neck, and Ohio by the waistband, and stand by Kentucky, and there would be a voice like an earthquake over the mountains, of the Union men going to the polls. [Loud applause and laughter.] Kentucky was Mars, and New-York was Jupiter; and it would be as easy for a planet to disarrange the great harmonious solar system, as it would be for one of these States to effect a dissolution of the Union. [Laughter.]

At the conclusion of the General's speech he was greeted with rousing and prolonged cheers, amid which he retired.

The announcement of the name of HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON was received with renewed applause, after which the candidate for the Vice-Presidency spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. H. V. JOHNSON.

He thanked them for their greeting, and thought that the lateness of the hour ought to prevent his speaking. He would not speak, only that his name had been announced. The present canvass was of most momentous consequence to this country. He stood before them a national man and a Democrat. [Applause.] He could, at the same time, speak as a Democrat and a national man. [Applause.] The Union was in danger.

A VOICE—Not at all.

He was ready to adduce facts to support his proposition. He had made this announcement before, and had been charged with an attempt to frighten the people into supporting the national candidate. ["No, no."] He felt that he was making this announcement to a people who were strangers to fear, and he would not dishonor them with such an effort. He appealed to that love for the Union which had proved equal to every hour of peril. As the tempest-tossed mariner would hail the trusty pilot, so should the people receive the warnings of those who, like him, saw the proud old ship of State in danger. If he came to point out the danger, and lead them, if possible, to a port of safety, should he not rather have credit for an honest purpose than be charged with appealing to their fears. There was danger to the Union if there was danger of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

A VOICE—He will not be elected.

He would rather see that result than hear tell of it. [Applause.] If Mr. LINCOLN should be elected the Union would be in danger. He was not in favor of a dissolution of the Union for the simple cause of the election of Mr. LINCOLN. [Applause.] He could not say that any Southern State would regard the election of the Republican candidate as a cause for secession. In the South, particularly in the cotton States, there was a large body of men who did believe that in the event of the election of LINCOLN, the South ought to secede. No doubt the question of secession would be presented to the South in such an event, and a perilous struggle would ensue. What would be the result he could not say. The inevitable consequences of the inauguration of the Republican Party, and its installation in the Government, would be the disturbance of the Union. The logical sequence of those Republican doctrines was the equality, civil, religious and political, of the African negro, and the American white man. The doctrine meant that, if it meant anything, and he was a hypocrite who denied it. [Applause.] In his country white men believed they were better than the negro. Those who thought otherwise were entitled to their sweet-scented opinion. [Laughter and applause.] The Republican doctrine would make the black man eligible to the highest office in the nation, and any man who would deny that this was the logical sequence of Republican doctrines was either a fool or a knave. [Loud applause.] If the Republicans should succeed, it would be considered proper that their daughters should be led to the marriage altar by Sambo. [Applause, and a Voice—"That's so."] The negro vote of Ohio was more than the majority lately given for the Republican ticket. And, if the negroes had been kept in a subordinate place, as they should be, doubtless Ohio would have cast her vote for the Union and the Constitution. [Applause.] The Republican Party announced that all these States must become either free or slave, and now they were to settle the question, and to meet this declaration of war against the property interest of fifteen States of the Union in 4,000,000 of slaves, worth $3,200,000,000. Had they ever read of a people willing to submit to the destruction of so much property under the form of legislation? ["No, no."] Let them fix their minds upon any one article of property in the North, and imagine the South making an effort to destroy it. If the North would submit it would be no mean and cowardly thing a dog would not bark at them. [Applause.] And this was the position of the South. They would suffer extermination before they would submit. [Loud applause.] The Republican party proclaimed a higher law in direct reference to this question of Slavery—meaning their convictions of natural right and natural justice; holding that that law was paramount to the Constitution. What was the use of a Constitution if this higher law was to prevail? What sort of President and Cabinet would we have if the higher law should prevail? Our national progress was due to our written Constitution. [Cheers.] Adherence to it was the secret of our success, and every note of discord had been occasioned by a departure from it. [Applause.] What guarantee had they that Mr. LINCOLN would not swear to support the Constitution with a mental reservation, provided it does not interfere with the higher law? What would become of the rights of the people and of the States? There were now nine States which had made it penal for a slaveowner to seek to recover a fugitive slave. The Governor of Ohio, and, he believed, of Indiana, had refused to deliver fugitives from justice, who were implicated in the John Brown raid; ["Shame, shame;"] and the highest Court in our State had refused the slaveholder the right of owning his property the moment he touches our soil. In the event of the party sustaining these principles, was it a rash assertion to say that the people of the South would not submit to it? Before God and his country he said they ought not, and would not. [Applause.] Then was the Union in danger. [VOICES—"No;" "Yes."] All that was needed was for New-York to do her duty. New-York was the battle-ground, and upon her soil let the victory in favor of the Union be achieved. [Applause.] He who saw no danger in the signs of the times was blind.

"That's so.") Had they ever seen the time when there was so little threatening at the South? Such an ominous silence? North Carolina was silent, but might there not be a fixed resolve to take their rights in their own hands when they find that a sectional party at the North propose to take the reins of Government? [Applause.] But was there temerity on the part of the South to adopt ex reme measures? He believed that, upon the election of LINCOLN, there would be an appeal for a Southern Convention to form a Southern Confederacy. Then if that was to fall, there would be an appeal for separate State action, South Carolina would probably accede. Alabama had already been pledged through her Legislature to go for secession, and had voted money to defray military expenses. How easy would it be for a few daring men to produce a state of things that would throw this whole country in a state of conflict. He intended to appeal to their patriotism and not to their fears, when he told them that he really believed there was danger. The election of LINCOLN would cost this country $500,000,000 in the depreciation of property. What would stocks be worth? What would be the value of debts between the two sections? Were these fearful results to take place on the cast of a party die? Let party go to the winds. [Great applause.] Let them be sublimely superior to it, for what was a miserable party triumph if purchased at the price of our country. [Applause.] He appealed to the conservative men of the country. If they were Republican men let them strike for their altars. [Loud cheers.] Where were the bloated Republican capitalists of New-York?

A VOICE—In CHEEVER's church. [Great laughter.]

Aye, and all such churches would scatter dragon's teeth throughout our land. [Applause.] The election was at hand. Were they prepared for the conflict? Were they organized? ["Yes, yes."] The material aid was flowing like water in the rural districts. [Applause.] Let them rally, to fight the devil with fire. The Union was in danger, he was fighting to preserve it, and would preserve it, as long as he could. [Applause.] The South did not interfere with the North, and did not wish to be interfered with. He was himself a slaveholder, and believed it to be right in his section. [Applause.] He would not pander to the prejudice of any audience, and yet while he avowed these sentiments, he hoped he cherished a suitable regard for the union of the States. [Applause.] How was this Union to be preserved?

A VOICE—By defeating the Republicans,

That would not do alone, the work must extend to the lowest offices. This spirit of unconstitutional interference with the South must cease. So long as they tolerated these intermeddlers the sentiment of Abolitionism was allowed to unfit them to properly perform their duties. Why should they be divided? The great questions of divisions had been settled. We were no longer divided upon the great questions, and no dissenting question existed but this harrassing question of Slavery—agitated mainly by the Republicans of the North. The agitators of the South would soon be silenced. [Applause.] The everlasting theme was negro, and crocodile tears were dropped over Slavery in the South. What was the remedy? Why, hands off, non-intervention. [Applause.] Let Slavery alone everywhere. [Applause.] Stand by the doctrine that the people of the territories shall regulate their own institutions in their own way. [Applause.] Were not the people the best judges? That was his platform. [Applause and cheers for DOUGLAS and the Union.] Let them look at the history of the past. The Union could not stand this perpetual agitation. Let them have peace, and let agitators be overwhelmed by the verdict of popular condemnation at the ballot-box. [Applause.]

When Mr. JOHNSON had concluded, Mr. HELME declined to speak, and the meeting adjourned.

POLITICS IN TENNESSEE.

Speech by Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee—Political Quarrel and a Life Lost.

From Our Own Correspondent.

STEVENSON, Jackson County, Ala., Oct. 18, 1860.

The "tinkle-tinkle party," of Tennessee, almost disheartened by the recent news from the East, are forced to make every exertion, even in that State, which was early conceded to BELL. The information of Pennsylvania's vote struck rank, file and leaders all aback. The result has been the immediate calling of several mass meetings. Such a one I was easily induced to attend, the more easily that it took place on my chosen route toward this spot.

Before I narrate the incidents attending it, allow me, however, to remark that the Breckinridge men, of Tennessee, are by no means idle. The majority of their labor, however, is being performed by committees calling on the voters, by the circulation of documents, &c., and it is generally understood that they are to make a grand effort to convert the Douglasites, whose stronghold is in Memphis, by bringing YANCEY to that place to reply to the "Little Giant," who speaks there on the 24th inst.

THE BELL MEETING AT MURFREESBORO'.

Murfreesboro', in Rutherford County, was chosen as the place for the first grand mass meeting of the Bell men. That town has long been noted for the ample provision it always makes for political gatherings. It is said, and I judge truly, that at no place of the State of Tennessee can a larger meeting be convened, a finer procession made up, or a finer barbecue be arranged. Yesterday's proceedings sustained the reputation of the people. There must have been at least five thousand white people upon the ground, including eight politico-military companies, and exclusive of some seven hundred negroes; for be it understood that in lieu of the "Wide-Awakes," "Little Giants," and "Giant-killers" of the North, the Southern States parade well-drilled military companies, bearing the arms and *ammunition* of the State; and they allow their slaves to be present at political gatherings where they must perforce hear discussions whence they, their owners and masters, boldly declare that John Browns abound East; that a free negro is to be elected Vice-President of the United States; and that ABE LINCOLN, if elected, intends to march the army of the United States into the South for the disenthralment of the blacks.

The procession yesterday was imposing, and the crowd good-humored, so that when the speakers took the stands (there being a speaker at each of the three stands) the utmost order prevailed. Here I would remark on the great silence and the patient attention which I have been compelled to notice at all the Southern mass meetings which I have attended. No gentleman attempts to monopolize a seat so long as a female is standing, and then there is no interruption of the speaker from his commencement to his close, or if there be, is but by a single shout of applause.

The principal speaker was Hon. HORACE MAYNARD, of Knoxville, Tenn. You will remember that he it was who, during the debate on the Lecompton Constitution, hinted that the idea of submitting questions (as of constitutions) to the people was objectionable and adverse to the policy and idea of our Government. He went the entire figure for Lecompton, and although from the next stand, yesterday, Gen. BARROW declared that constitution to be "an iniquity," this gentleman, standing on the same platform and in the same party as the other, did not express his regret for having voted for that fraud.

There was but little in his speech which it would pay you to print. I therefore cull from his remarks a paragraph or two, taking care to express the whole of each idea.

MR. MAYNARD'S REMARKS.

The opening of the speech was devoted to a rebuke of those men who content themselves with knowledge of the facts and arguments presented by a single party in politics. He then went into an investigation of the formation of the existing political organizations. While on this bran

SCIENTIFIC BULLETIN.

How Plants take Nitrogen—A New Bronze—Saline Strength of the Sea—Strychnine and Woorali—Arsenic in Dress Fabrics—Herschel among the Prophets—Expansion of Metals.

—The investigations of Professor PUGH, of Pennsylvania, on the assimilation of gaseous nitrogen by plants, presented before the Scientific Convention at its late meeting, were reported at the time in these columns. It may be remembered that his conclusions went to show decisively that no assimilation of the free nitrogen of the atmosphere takes place. This result is confirmed by a recent communication to the *Chemical News*, ("On the Sources of the Nitrogen of Plants,") by Dr. CHARLES CAMERON, who is satisfied from numerous carefully conducted experiments, that neither the gaseous nitrogen of the atmosphere nor the combined nitrogen of humus can be assimilated by plants, and that the nutriment of plants can only be supplied by substances of a purely inorganic nature. In addition to the list of substances capable of furnishing nitrogen to plants (as urea, soda, cyanurates of potash, etc.,) he is, from some new experiments, able to add two, viz.: nitrate of potash and ferrocyanide of potash. These investigations are of high theoretical and practical value.

—Workers in metals are, we understand, finding good uses for a new kind of bronze, made by melting together 10 parts of aluminum with 90 of copper. It is described as being tenacious as steel, and well adapted for the bearings of machinery. Of its applications the following is an example: The "journals" for the axle of a polishing wheel, making 2,200 revolutions per minute, were made of aluminum bronze eighteen months ago; they have lasted to the present time, while bearing surfaces, under similar circumstances, do not last more than three months. It is good also for pistol barrels, and is to be tried for rifles and cannon. The distinguished experimenter, SAINT CLAIR DEVILLE, is the discoverer of this and other alloys of aluminum, for which there appears so brilliant a future, while the extremely moderate price at which aluminum can now be produced, (36 shillings sterling per pound,) renders it a most valuable addition to our list of practically useful metals.

—A new subject of research—namely, the amount of salt contained in the sea under different latitudes—has just received a considerable degree of development through the labors of Mr. R. THOMASSY, (*Bulletin de la Societé Geologique de France.*) The determination of the degree to which sea-water is impregnated with salt in different places is important, both because it exercises an influence over various marine species, and because it may furnish mariners with useful indications of certain contingencies worthy of attention. In northern latitudes, for instance, a diminution in the degree of saturation will warn the navigator of the breaking up of ice in the Polar regions, or else it will inform him of the proximity of land. Mr. THOMASSY's experiments show that the salt contained in the water of the Atlantic, taken at the surface, and at a distance from islands, continents, and the ice of the Polar regions, is represented by a minimum of four degrees, which, under the evaporating influence of the trade winds and a tropical sun, may rise it to 4.40 degrees. At the mouths of rivers subject to the tides of the ocean, the halometer marks three degrees at high tide, the ebb making it fall at least one degree, (the more the instrument sinks, the less is the salt contained in the water.) Along the coasts, subject to the influence of rivers, the instrument, according as there is flow or ebb, oscillates between 2.40 and 3.50 degrees, but may rise to 3.80 in southern latitudes. The Gulf Stream marks 3.90.

—It may be remembered that the French Academy of Sienes last year received an important communication from Dr. VELLA, of Turin, on the successful application of the *curare* or *woorali* poison to the cure of lockjaw. The discovery, so precious if authentic, was immediately tried in France, but the attempts made were only successful in two cases out of seven, so that this remedy was soon abandoned, and Dr. VELLA's success ascribed to good fortune rather than to the efficacy of the poison. But now, after the lapse of a year, spent in making fresh experiments, Dr. VELLA returns to the charge, and sends a new and highly interesting communication to the Academy of Sciences. As lockjaw consists in an unnatural *rigidity* of the muscular system (which with all its accompanying symptoms *may be artificially produced* by strychnine,) while the essential characteristic of the woorali poison is that of producing a *relaxation* of the muscular system, it will be easily understood that all Dr. VELLA's researches tend towards establishing an antagonism existing between woorali and strychnine. For this purpose he has made 97 experiments, forming two different series, in the former of which animals poisoned with strychnine were cured by the inoculation of woorali into the blood, while in the latter, a mixture of strychnine and woorali were injected into the veins, and found to be utterly innocuous. For these experiments Dr. VELLA concludes that woorali is the true physiological antidote of strychnine. Those whom the subject may interest will find in the *Revue Contemporaine* (March 15, 1860.) some important considerations on this interesting and important matter.

—Frequent use is made in the arts—as, for instance, in the coloring of certain stuffs, such as green gauze, green tulle, &c., and in the making of artificial flowers—of a very dangerous chemical, namely: Arsenite of Copper. Accidents having resulted from the use of these fabrics, and complaints in consequence having reached the French Minister of Commerce, he has just addressed a circular to the various Prefects, instructing them to keep a watch over manufacturers which employ arsenite of copper, and warning manufacturers that severe punishment awaits all who put fabrics into commerce whose use may be followed by ill effects.

It seems that Sir JOHN HERSCHEL, from some remarkable phenomena exhibited by the sun last year, had formed the opinion that this year would be characterized by extraordinary floods of rain in England. As the prophecy has been more than fulfilled in the unparalleled rain falls which the journals report as having marked the Summer, he has received a great many letters regarding the grounds on which he based his prediction. In a late communication he deprecates the unenviable reputation of a weather-prophet, but at the same time urges how perfectly possible it is for an observant person, connecting many scattered indications and some very remarkable and unusual phenomena with speculations on their possible or probable consequences, to have been led to form a general opinion as to the character of a season in advance. Scientifically speaking, and connecting these phenomena with the laws of solar periodicity established by SCHWABE and WOLF, he is disposed to regard the meteorology of the last twelve months as more pregnant with instruction than that of any equal lapse of time on record. But as for the announcement of any given sort of weather for any given time and place, he regards it as a thing at present quite beyond the power of any meteorologist, except in a very few cases, such as that of an imminent *cyclone* in the hurricane regions, from barometric indications, and one or two other strong indications of immediately impending changes, which general experience has suggested to the weather-wise.

—Authors who have published tables of the expansion of metals have differed widely in their result. Mr. CRACE CALVERT, who has been engaged in investigating the subject, communicates an elaborate paper thereon to the September issue of the London *Philosophical Magazine*. On comparing his results with those found by previous experimenters, he finds that they agree very closely in those cases where commercial metals have been employed. But when he came to those metals which he employed in a pure state, such as lead, tin, zinc, copper, bismuth, antimony, cadmium, and gold, he found a marked difference, which he attributes to his experiments having been made with pure metals. The paper records several series of experiments which prove that, as for conductibility of heat by bodies, their molecular condition exercises the greatest influence on their expansion. Crystalization also influences the expansion of bodies as it does their power to conduct heat; thus the same zinc cast horizontally or vertically has not only a different crystalized structure, but also expands in a different ratio.

NORTHERN MEXICO.

The Sonora Revolution—Hostility of the Apaches—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TUBAC, Tuesday, Oct 2, 1860.

It appears that the revolution in Sonora is not going smoothly on. The united forces of the various opponents of the present (Liberal) Governor had hoped to be reinforced at the City of Magdalena, so that they could march upon the capital and principal cities without opposition. Alas for their hopes. Gov. PESQUIERA had intelligence of their movements, and sent his favorite General, Signor DON GARCIA MORALES, better known as Cachora, (Lizard,) with a small party, to interfere with their arrangements. He found them near Magdalena, some two hundred strong. He succeeded in routing them, without serious loss. As soon as he made his appearance, the invaders scattered to the vicinity of the Altar River, where it is thought the inhabitants sympathize with the movement.

The present Government of Sonora has lately indicated a desire to facilitate the business of this isolated region, by opening to us a route to the Gulf. On the representations of some of our citizens, Gov. PESQUIERA issued a decree permitting goods in transit to be entered both at Guaymas and Lobos at one-half regular duty. This will amount to about 12½ per cent. Transportation from these points to here is only about one-quarter what it is from either New-York or San Francisco. As the transportation is often more than the cost of the goods, a great saving can be made by shipping this way. The saving to our Government on supplies for the Army would be several hundred thousand dollars a year.

The Seventh Infantry, under command of Col. MORRISON, has arrived in the vicinity of Fort Buchanan. Our wise Administration has ordered all the mounted men off; so Mr. Indian is to combat with foot soldiers, all very well in their way, but really of but little use here.

The Apaches are now more than ever hostile. They overrun the country in small bands, pilfering stock and killing all whom they find unarmed or alone. We cannot really see how the infantry will protect us, but trust to the wisdom of the Administration. Having failed in all things, they may succeed in this. WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, 1860.

I have just learned that the Apaches have run off all the Government stock at Fort Breckinridge, a new post on the Gila. This post is garrisoned by a company of infantry, under Lieut. COOK. Of course, if the Indians got the stock half-a-mile from the post, they were safe, as they could not be followed. Lieut. C. is of the opinion that the Apaches could concentrate 600 warriors in three days. What could a company of infantry do against such a force? This company has not over twenty-five effective men. We are told that recruits are on the way to reinforce it, but report says they are in the field against the Navajos.

Affairs in Syria.

ACTIVE BENEVOLENCE OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARIES—HOW THE NAKED AND HUNGRY ARE FED AND CLOTHED.

The Beirut correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, in a letter dated the 22d ult., writes:

"The Anglo-American Committee, while it retains its original name, has now among its members leading men from the Greek, the Roman Catholic and the Jewish persuasions, and relief is extended to men of every creed irrespective of any peculiarity of faith.

Nearly 20,000 persons are now fed by the Committee, and the number is still upon the increase. Rev. H. H. JESSUP, of the Tripoli station, who has been spending several months in Beirut, is occupied from 9 A. M. till long after sunset in distributing alms to the starving thousands which surround him, and most nobly has he devoted himself to this department of labor. So great has been the press and clamor of the throng that he has been obliged to apply to Mr. JOHNSON for soldiers to aid him in preserving peace among the fighting applicants, and to defend him from being overrun by the excited multitude.

Rev. Dr. THOMSON has charge of the clothing department, and the Mission school rooms which have been devoted to this purpose are thronged with ladies, who, under his supervision, are measuring out, cutting and folding the garments for distribution among the poor. When a sufficient number of garments have been cut out and prepared with thread, needles, &c., the multitude of the naked and ragged are let in, and the scene becomes one of the wildest confusion and uproar. The desire is so great among the candidates for clothing to be supplied before the stock is exhausted, that they fight and trample each other down to get into the front ranks. Mr. JOHNSON was again requested to send soldiers to keep the crowd within proper limits. Notwithstanding this precaution, some of the most delicate among the ladies have been obliged to give up this department to the gentlemen, the excitement proving too great for their powers of endurance. They continue, however, to cut and sew and prepare the garments for distribution by the sterner sex.

Dr. VAN DYCK had taken charge of the hospital, and with the surgical aid of Dr. BARCLAY, relieves the sick, and "ministers to the mind diseased" while he applies the healing art. The soup kitchen for nursing mothers is also connected with the hospital buildings, and is very useful in preserving the little children from starvation.

Dr. J. E. FORD, of Sidon, has now in charge the three thousand refugees of Hasbeiya and Merj Ayume which were brought from the interior by a Turkish battalion under Col. O'REILLY to save them from the Druses in that wild region. He has found great difficulty in inducing the local authorities to carry out the instructions given by ISMAIL PASHA (Gen. KMETTY) for their relief, and upon application to the Governor for the Government buildings, which had been obtained for their use by Gen. KMETTY, was informed that he wished it for his horses. Thus has the zeal and kindness shown by ISMAIL PASHA been rendered useless by the corruption of his subordinates. The Turkish Colonel at Sidon has been removed, and other changes will doubtless be made, as FUAD PASHA is determined to restore order and safety and protection to all classes of the Sultan's subjects before leaving Syria. He has pledged his honor to accomplish this object, and I have faith in him.

It will perhaps interest your readers to know that Dr. ADLER, the Chief Rabbi of the Jews, who resides in London, has issued an address to the Jews throughout Europe, calling upon them for liberal contributions for the poor in Syria, and that the ROTHSCHILDS and other eminent and wealthy Israelites are feeling much interest in the subject.

Dr. ADLER bases his appeal upon the ground that Syria and Palestine is the land of their fathers, and that as it is a land so full of holy associations connected with the past, and so replete with hope for the future, they must rally to the aid of their Christian brethren in the East, who are children of the same Almighty Father, and calls upon them to give liberally as they hope to be restored to the land to which their traditions, prophecies, and hopes, point as their future home."

PERSONAL.

—The Long Island *Farmer* publishes a correspondence between the editor of that paper and Mr. Richard Busteed. Mr. Busteed, it seems, attempted to enlighten the Democracy of Jamaica on Mr. Douglas' qualifications for the Presidency, and Welling, the editor of the *Farmer*, made charges which Mr. Busteed thus sums up: "Your article suggests that in my life and conduct I publicly invade the sanctity of the Sabbath; that I am of intemperate habits; that my practices and pursuits are opposed to the prosperity of the schools and churches in our midst, and to the advancement of learning and the maintenance of good order in the community in which we dwell," Mr. Welling admitted that he was the author of the article in question, and Mr. Busteed addressed him as follows: "Come, Sir, toe the mark—enter a retraxit; or make proof of your accusations; or stand convicted in the judgment of liberal men, and *in foro conscientiæ*, of a scandalous violation of truth and decency." To this demand Mr. Welling responded by asking Mr. Busteed to point out the offensive expressions in the editorial complained of, but he declined to do more than he had already done, so the difficulty stands unadjusted.

—A pleasant incident of the ball given to the Prince by the Bostonians, was the interview between His Royal Highness and Miss Hosmer, the sculptress. As Miss Hosmer, in company with Mr. Everett, approached the Prince for presentation, the latter turned and recognizing her at once, anticipated an introduction by greeting her warmly and expressing his great pleasure at meeting her again. He said that little "Puck" (ordered by him some time since) now adorned his rooms at Oxford, and still called forth the admiration of all who view it. After a pleasant chat, Miss Hosmer promenaded with Lord Lyons.

—Col. Washington has written a letter of thanks to Mr. Thaddeus Hyatt for using his influence so successfully in securing the return of the pistol which was presented by Lafayette to Washington, and which was carried off by some of the John Brown marauders. He says, in the course of his note: "Feeling myself to be only the custodial possessor of this relic, its history being national, I can only transmit it to posterity with the injunction with which Gen. Washington handed down to his nephews his five swords, viz.: 'That they should not be unsheathed for the purpose of shedding blood, save in self-defence or in defence of their country, and then the possessors shall fall, but not relinquish them.'"

—Hon. Alexander H. H. Stuart, of Virginia, had a narrow escape from serious injury last Tuesday night, while on his way home from Lynchburgh, where he had been addressing a Bell and Everett meeting. While crossing the aqueduct across the canal, near the Tennessee depot, about 4 in the morning, he accidentally stepped over the wall which serves as a guide, and fell a distance of some thirty feet into the water. Fortunately he only received a thorough ducking.

—A bust of the late Nicholas Hill has been executed by Richard D. Parks, a pupil of Palmer, for Mr. Wm. Curtis Noyes, of this City.

Political Miscellany.

THE CONTEST IN RHODE ISLAND.

"Perce" writes to the Boston *Journal*, from Providence, as follows:

"Some Democratic journals are frying very hard to make themselves and everybody else believe that Rhode Island will cast her vote, on the 6th of November, for the Northern Democratic candidate for the Presidency. This statement has been made and oft repeated in the New-York Democratic papers. It has traveled to the furthest point South, (if it did not originate there,) and now comes home, freshly laden with assurance, by way of Charleston. It needs no display of figures to show that this statement is ridiculously in want of any foundation. We have nearly 23,000 voters in this State, according to the returns of last Spring. Over 12,000 then voted for Gov. SPRAGUE; over 10,000 voted the straight Republican ticket for Mr. PADELFORD. Of the 12,000 Sprague votes, 8,000 were Democratic, which is the entire strength of the Douglas Democracy in Rhode Island. The 'Conservatives' have openly and nearly unanimously espoused the cause of LINCOLN and HAMLIN. They have a Wide-Awake Club representing the sentiment of that faction, so that the Republican strength, were it to-day called out, would not fall far short of 14,000 votes, opposed by 8,000 Democratic votes.

The contest will be directly between DOUGLAS and LINCOLN. There is no Bell or Breckinridge electoral ticket. There is a strong Old-Whig feeling in Newport, for BELL and EVERETT; but the Republicans, it is said, will carry Newport for Mr. LINCOLN. If, however, Newport is lost to LINCOLN, there will be sufficient majorities in other towns to give him a total majority of nearly *four thousand*."

BOTHERING MR. YANCEY.

Hon. W. L. YANCEY delivered a long address in PIKE'S Opera House, at Cincinnati, on Saturday evening last. The following was an interlude in his address. Mr. YANCEY said: I say I defy a man to point to any case of the South injuring the North. What property of yours—what institution of yours have we ever assailed? What privilege of any of your citizens have we ever assailed? [A VOICE—"Freedom of speech."] We have assailed freedom of speech—when? Name the place where? Name the act. Where? (Some confusion ensued in the audience, and there were cries of, "Turn him out," in reference to the man who had made the remark. There were also cheers and hisses, which ceased on Mr. YANCEY's requesting that no man might be turned out. He then resumed.) Nobody can point to any act. Nobody has ever assailed free speech. [A VOICE—"SUMNER."] The South assailed SUMNER? No, Sir. An individual in the South did that, but that is not the South. You have individuals here, who, when a man undertakes to tell them something they don't like, they knock him down. Do you call that putting down free speech, because some bully knocks a man down? All these little individual cases are not bound on the community; and I defy any man to point to any act of the South, as a community, or by a representative of the entire section, which would trench upon any of your privileges. On the contrary, we have done much for you.

THE RESULT IN OHIO.

The *State Journal*, of Columbus, Ohio, gives official returns of the late election from all the counties in the State. It says:

"The aggregate vote is very heavy, amounting to 412,704, and exceeding that of last year (355,768) by 56,936 votes—a remarkable increase. The aggregate vote on Supreme Judge is heavier by 7,000 than that on any other office, clearly showing where the intensity of the struggle lay. BRINKERHOFF'S majority is 13,004. MURRAY'S plurality is 25,278; his absolute majority over the Democratic and Union votes combined, 16,638. SARGENT'S plurality is 24,840; his clear majority over all opposition, 15,654. The average Republican plurality is 21,374; average majority over combined opposition, 15,432.

At the Presidential election, Ohio can give 40,000 more votes for LINCOLN than any one of the other three candidates, and an absolute Republican majority of 25,000,—the Opposition remaining in its present condition. But should there be a fusion of all the Anti-Lincoln elements on one electoral ticket, this majority, we believe, would run up to 30,000."

MR. DOUGLAS IN THE SOUTH.

The Memphis *Avalanche* speaks as follows of one of the Presidential candidates:

"As we have already announced, the bloated visage of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS is now turned toward the South. He commences his tramp to-day, and like an itinerant peddler of Yankee notions, will soon be hawking his pinchbeck principles over the South. He comes in our midst with no worthier motives than the incendiary, for he can only expect by his visit to add to the strength of BELL, whose election it is obvious he prefers to that of BRECKINRIDGE. If Mr. DOUGLAS would make a decent, dignified, truthful speech, his arrogance could be tolerated. But be it said, to the shame of our politics, that he so equivocates and deceives, so abandons the truth and sticks to falsehood that he renders himself an insufferable nuisance, while he has brought into disrepute the politics of the country."

A PRIVATE CIRCULAR.

The following choice electioneering document is brought to light by the Albany *Evening Journal*:

[*Private.*] ALBANY, October, 1860.

DEAR SIR: We send you herewith copies of a Biographical Sketch of Hon. WM. KELLY, which we are anxious to circulate as widely as possible among Republicans and Americans, especially farmers and *Baptists*. Some of the copies are inclosed in envelopes, that you may address them to the less accessible; while the others are for distribution among those in your more immediate neighborhood. In behalf of the State Committee, we earnestly request your careful attention to this, and remain,

Yours, truly, SAM. NORTH,
R. A. WIGHT.

Can you give me the names of some active men in your district who will take charge of Mr. KELLY'S *pasters* at the polls?

☞ Please destroy this circular. Yours, truly,
R. A. WIGHT, Box No. 740, Albany.

THE NORFOLK QUESTION.

It has been reported that the Douglas Democratic Executive Committee, at its late meeting in Richmond, dispatched a messenger to Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, to propound to him the questions put to Mr. DOUGLAS at Norfolk by Mr. LAMB. The Virginia *Index* denies this, but says that the following note, signed by all the members of the Committee, which was mailed to Mr. BRECKINRIDGE on the 8th, still remains unanswered:

RICHMOND, (Va.,) Oct. 6, 1860.

HON. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE—*Sir*: The Executive Committee of the National Democratic Party of Virginia, now in session, respectfully request you to answer the inclosed questions, propounded to Judge DOUGLAS by Mr. LAMB, of Norfolk, Elector for the First District of Virginia on the ticket which supports you for President. Please address your reply to B. M. DE WITT, Chairman, Richmond, Va.

SPEAKER PENNINGTON AND H. WINTER DAVIS.

In a letter replying to an invitation to address a mass meeting in Newark, N. J., Hon. H. WINTER DAVIS says:

"I feel sure that there can be no reason why the people who two years ago elected WILLIAM PENNINGTON should now desert him for the purpose of filling his place, or allowing it to be filled, by a Democrat, opposed to the industrial interests and the conservative policy of New-Jersey; and I confidently trust that the gentlemen who supported Mr. FILLMORE will be accompanied by enough of their fellows in that canvass to ensure the election of Mr. PENNINGTON, whose dignified bearing and conservative policy are an ornament to the House of Representatives, and an honor to the State of New-Jersey. The country would have peace were the House filled with such men."

GOV. LETCHER ON SECESSION.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes: "I have seen a letter from GOV. LETCHER, stating substantially that, in view of immine. langer of secession at the extreme South, which result he deplores, he is putting Virginia in a state of preparation to prevent anything like force being brought to bear against seceding States, by marching Government troops through Virginia," &c.

EXPRESSIVE.

The Washington *Star* owes the Democratic Jackson Association a grudge, so it entities it, by way of abbreviation, the Dem. Jack. Ass.

JOHN MITCHELL AND THE ORANGEMEN.—In a letter to the *Irish American*, JOHN MITCHELL writes:

"And so the Prince of Wales has had the impertinence to disavow, and to snub, and insult the Orangemen! Ah! since when are the Brunswickers been ashamed of the Orange and the Blue? But for the Orangemen of Ireland there would never have been a Dutchman's son heir apparent to the crown of Ireland. The Protestants of the North, I say—not then called Orangemen—placed this youngster's family upon the throne of Ireland, and maintained them on it ever since—for which (amongst other things) I lay my heavy curse upon the said Protestants and Orangemen. It is doubtful to me if their souls can ever be saved, after bringing in such a hungry gang over us; and I hope they are by this time sorry for it themselves. Memory of great and good King WILLIAM!—under these colors, in these belts and sashes, our fathers pressed through Boyne River, all running red, in the face of HAMILTON'S Dragoons and the French Chivalry of King LOUIS; under these colors, of purple and orange, the stern Enniskilleners and Derrymen, in the bog before Kilcommedan Hill, stood the cannonade of St. Ruth, and plunged through mud and water for the "right of private judgment" and Penal Laws against Papists. Under these venerable colors we wrecked the villages and sent burnt-out Catholics to Hell, or Connaught, and all for the Protestant succession and the Constitution in Church and State; and now this young son of a Dutchman presumes to flout our sacred lilies and ribbons, and treat us a presumptuous mob! Well, it is a bad world; and the only adequate return for such usage would be to undo all those great Protestant achievements, which seem in a fair way of being undone at any rate, and show these ungrateful Germans that the Protestants of Ireland can count for as much on the one side as on the other."

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar....FOR THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Over and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 1328, 1624, 1628, 1630, 1632, 1636, 1638, 1642, 1392, 1594, 1648, 1658, 1660, 1662, 1664, 1666, 1668, 1670, 1674, 1678.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 85, 134, 114 126, 115, 90, 91, 125, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 77, 106, 117, 107.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the Term.

DECISIONS IN ADMIRALTY.

United States District Court, before Judge Betts.

POSSESSION—PLEADING—FOREIGN COMMERCE.

Charles H. Pratt et al. vs. *The Schooner E. C. Howard*—This was a libel filed by majority owners of the schooner, to recover possession of her, alleging that the vessel returned from her last voyage to this port about the 7th of August, having been under the charge of one of the owners named Nickerson, as master; that the libelants then appointed another of the owners named Rockwell to be master in his place, but that when he went on board to take possession, Nickerson refused to give up possession of the vessel or her papers, and they therefore prayed process against the vessel, that they might recover the possession, and that Nickerson might be compelled to pay the libelants their costs and damages in the premises.

To this libel Nickerson filed exceptions on five grounds, viz.:

1. That it joined an action to recover damages for the detention of personal property with one *in rem*.
2. That the action set up in the libel is one in the nature of replevin, and within the jurisdiction of the local Courts.
3. That the libel did not show that the vessel was engaged in foreign commerce, or commerce between different States.
4. That it did not set up a sufficient cause of action; and
5. That it does not show that the Court has jurisdiction of the case.

Held by the Court—That the merits of the exceptions are all contained in the last one, the first exception being essentially matter of form which may be obviated by amendment of course, and the second one being frivolous, if the Court has jurisdiction of the case.

That it never has been doubted in the earlier expositions of the Constitution and laws of the United States, or on the doctrine of English adjudications, that possessory suits were cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction.

That the supposition that this rule has been modified by the recent decisions in the Supreme Court of the United States, in relation to domestic vessels, is a mistaken one. The presumption is not that a vessel is concerned solely in domestic trade unless it is stated to the contrary, but rather that she is designed for all descriptions of service compatible with her structure and the place where she may resort or be found.

That the manifest import of this libel is to seek relief against a vessel engaged in foreign commerce, and just in this port from such a voyage, and the jurisdiction which always appertained to the Court in such cases still prevails unimpaired.

Exceptions overruled.

For libelant, Messrs. Owen, Gray & Owen. For respondent, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict.

PRACTICE—COUNSEL FEES.

Russel Sturgis vs. *the Steamboat Joseph Johnson.*—The libel in this case was filed to recover salvage. The case was tried, and decided by the Court in favor of the libelant, who was awarded the sum of $1,000 as a salvage compensation.

A motion was now made in his behalf for a counsel fee in the cause, in addition to the taxable costs.

Held by the Court—That in so far as the motion is founded on a supposed error in the Court in fixing his compensation at too small a sum, that error is one which may be corrected by appeal.

That the fee-bill of 1853 was intended to do away with the previous uncertainty in relation to the costs taxed in favor of the prevailing party, and being a remedial statue it is entitled to a liberal construction.

That no claim can be made that counsel fees are not covered by that act, because counselors are not mentioned in it. It provides fees for attorneys, solicitors and proctors—attorneys at common law—solicitors in equity and proctors in admiralty, and the term proctors also includes counsel or advocates.

That as the fee-bill specified certain rates of compensation in lieu of the compensation then allowed by law, and provided that no other compensation shall be taxed or allowed, the Court has no power to increase those allowances by an allowance of a counsel fee.

Motion therefore denied.

For libelant, Messrs. Benedict, Burr and Benedict. For claimant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

Oyer and Terminer.

TRIAL OF PATRICK HENNESSEY FOR ARSON.

The trial of Patrick Hennessey, for arson in the first degree, in setting fire, as alleged, to his premises, No. 33 Goerck-street, on March 25, was continued yesterday—the witnesses expected from Albany, for the defence, having arrived.

Bridget Tierney testified that she was the sister of the defendant, and lived at Albany; she saw him at her house on Monday, the 26th of March, about 10 o'clock in the morning; it was his first visit to her since the previous July; he staid 15 or 20 minutes; saw him the next day at 9 o'clock A. M.; saw him again on the following day.

John Maloy, a police officer of Albany, deposed that on Monday morning, 26th March, he saw defendant in Albany; he was a witness in a case of grand larceny, and had been subpœnaed to attend.

Joseph Clinton deposed that he came from Albany to New-York, by direction of the District Attorney of that County, to serve a subpœna on the defendant to appear in Albany on Friday, the 23d March, to go before the Grand Jury and give evidence; defendant replied that he could not come that day, as it was his busy day; witness promised to see the District Attorney and telegraph the defendant; he did so, and telegraphed to him to come up on Monday.

It was the defendant's own statement that he went to Albany, by the Sunday evening boat, the *Francis Skiddy*, but Thomas Reynolds, clerk of that boat, testified that he had examined the list of passengers for that occasion, and the defendant's name was not amongst them. However, he admitted that only those persons had their names entered who had paid at the captain's office. Some passengers paid afterwards in the gangway, when the tickets were collected.

The District-Attorney produced the time-table of the Hudson River Railroad, from which it appeared that the defendant might have left New-York by the 9½ o'clock train, and reached Albany by 6 o'clock the next morning, allowing him ample time to have prepared the materials and plans for setting the house on fire previous to starting.

After the summing up of the case by the respective counsel, and a brief charge by the Judge, the jury retired shortly after 2 P. M. At a very late hour there were no signs of their agreeing on a verdict.

The District-Attorney moved on the case of Francis Enright and Lorenzo Stewart, *alias* Stevens, indicted for the manslaughter of Daniel Horrigan on the 20th of August, by inflicting injuries upon him in a liquor store corner of Cedar and West streets, of which he died on Sept. 1 at the City Hospital. On behalf of the accused, ex-Recorder Smith demanded separate trials. The District-Attorney decided to try Enright first, whereupon Smith stated that owing to the absence in Europe of an important witness, he could not proceed to the trial of Enright. The Court directed him to make out Enright's affidavit to that effect, which he did, and afterwards read aloud to the Court. But very singularly the affidavit averred that the witness had left New-York only three weeks ago, in the steamer *Connaught*, for Ireland, whereas that unfortunate steamer was burnt about three weeks ago, almost in American waters, returning *from* Ireland. The Court did not notice the inaccuracy, and allowed the trial to be postponed.

The Texas Land Frauds.

ANOTHER COMMISSION TO ISSUE.

Jacob and Simon Musina vs. *Charles Stillman et al.*—The defendants now applied, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Justice LEONARD, for a Commission to Mexico, for the purpose of taking the testimony of parties there, to be used in evidence on the trial of the cause.

The plaintiffs resist the application for a commission, alleging, in the first place, that no sufficient answer or affidavit of merits has as yet been put in by the defendants, and for the further reason that it is not made in good faith.

A long array of statements were made by counsel on both sides in support of their positions, after which the Court allowed the commission, and granted a stay of proceedings until the 1st of February, 1861; the cause to go on the January calendar.

Lot C. Clark and P. G. Clark for motion; H. C. Gardner opposed.

Affairs of the American Express Company.

A HOUSE DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF.

Alexander M. C. Smith vs. *Henry Wells et al.*—The plaintiff is a stockholder of the American Express Company, and the defendants are trustees thereof, and, as alleged by the plaintiff, a majority of those officers.

The plaintiff averred that the defendants, with intent to cheat and defraud the rest of the stockholders, had transferred to the United States Express Company, a branch of the business of the American Express Company, known as the Erie Railroad Division, for the nominal sum of $150,000. Of that sum, as alleged, but $30,000 were paid down, and the remainder of the purchase money secured only by the notes of the United States Express Company.

The plaintiff also averred that although this sale was consummated in the name of the Company, and purported to be on its behalf, still it was, in fact, the mere act of the defendants, who had conspired to enrich the United States Express Company, at the expense and loss of the American Express Company. Plaintiff, for himself and in behalf of other stockholders, asked that the sale be set aside, a receiver appointed, and an accounting ordered.

The defendants set up that the sale was made in good faith, and that it was advantageous to all concerned in the affairs of the American Express Company.

The case was on Monday before Justice LEONARD at Chambers of the Supreme Court for argument on the motion, and decision was reserved.

The Court now denied the application for Receiver on the part of the plaintiff, but ordered the defendants to make a certain denial in their answer more specific.

John H. Tropp and John Graham for plaintiff; Van Vorst & Beardslee for defendants.

How to Collect Bills.

PAYING FOR A SLIGHT INDULGENCE.

Thomas Walker vs. *Jacob Wilson.*—The plaintiff brought his action of trespass, to recover damages alleged to have been done him by reason of an assault upon his clerk, in his office.

It appears that some time since the defendant called upon the plaintiff's clerk to collect a bill of $25, which he could not pay. As is frequently the case in such instances, blows followed, both giving and returning. As appeared from the evidence the affair made quite a disturbance, and damaged the face of the clerk to a considerable extent. Plaintiff claimed that by reason of the injuries done his clerk, and the general damage done him he had suffered a loss, which the jury assessed at $400.

The case was tried before Justice BOSWORTH, at the Trial Term of the Superior Court.

A. R. Dyett for plaintiff; Frank Byrne for defendant.

The Clarendon Hotel Assault.

HOW TO DISPOSE OF A HOTEL TRESPASSER.

Stephen J. Austin vs. *Garret Kerner & John Birch.*—This case was stated in the TIMES of yesterday. The plaintiff claimed to have been wrongfully and violently ejected from the Clarendon Hotel, by the defendants, the proprietors.

They (defendants) averred that they had given plaintiff notice to quit their house, but he would not go, and that they only used sufficient force to eject him, as a trespasser.

The cause was tried before Justice ALLEN, at the Circuit of the Supreme Court, and now resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for *six cents*.

Action for Rent.

DISCHARGE UNDER THE TWO-THIRD ACT.

Byron Lafflin et al. vs. *Benjamin Hoagland et al.*—This was an action brought to recover the balance due for rent of part of premises No. 298 Greenwich-street, from the defendants, alleged to be partners. The defendant, Hoagland, answered, and defended upon the ground, first, that there was no partnership between the defendants, and that the premises were let to defendant, Mason; second, that he had been discharged pursuant to the provisions of the statute for the discharge of an insolvent from his debts.

From the evidence it appeared that the defendant, Hoagland, furnished capital, assisted in the transaction of the business, and admitted his partnership to the plaintiff, Satterly.

The defendants produced the discharge of Judge Morris, after which the plaintiffs submitted in evidence the papers upon which the discharge was granted, and contended that as the plaintiffs were not included in the list of defendants' creditors, nor did they receive any notice of the application for discharge, they living more than one hundred miles from the Court where such discharge was granted, the Court granting the discharge did not acquire jurisdiction, and therefore the discharge was no bar to the plaintiffs' claim.

The action was now tried before Judge ALKER, in the Marine Court. Decision reserved.

Isaiah W. Sylvester and Amos K. Hadley for plaintiffs; James S. Stearns for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Abbott* vs. *Judson, et al.*—Injunction continued, and the case referred to Hon. Wm. Mitchel, to report a proper person for Receiver.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—OCT. 24.

$7,000	Tenn. St. 6's	'90	90
1,000	do		90⅛
4,000	do		90⅜
2,000	N. C. State 6's		98
1,000	do		97⅜
7,000	Missouri St. 6's		77⅛
5,000	Cal. State 7's		92
1,000	Erie 2d M. Bs		99¾
5,000	Erie R. Bs., '75		66
13,000	Erie R. 3d M. B		83
1,000	Hud. Riv. 2d M. B		92
1,000	Hud. Riv. R C. B.		89
1,000	Mich. C. & P. C. 1st M. S. F. C. B.		97⅛
5,000	Mich. S. 2d M. Bs		59⅛
15,000	do		59
800	Ill. Cen. R. Bs		95
500	do		95⅜
1,000	do		96
5000	H. & St. Jo. R. R. b.		69⅛
25	Del. & H. Canal Co.		95
150	Cum. Coal pref		11
100	do		10¾
25	Pacific M. S. Co		92
50	do		91⅜
50	do		91¾
850	N. Y. Central R.		84¾
1'50	do		84⅞
650	do	b30	84⅞
750	do	b30	85
250	do	b60	85⅛
300	do	s30	84⅜
100	do	s30	84⅛
50	do	s30	84
100	Panama Railroad		121¾
300	do		122
70	do	s3	122½
750	M. So. & N. Ind. R		17
50	do	b30	17⅜
150	Erie Railroad		35
25	do		34⅜
100	do	b30	34⅜
225	do		34⅝
100	do	s10	34⅛
550	do		34
33	do		33½
75	do		33¾
100	do	b30	34
50	Hud. Riv. R.		57½
350	do		57⅛
100	do		57⅛
425	do		57
100	do	b30	57⅛
100	do	b30	57⅛

1,475 bales Jute at $93 50@$100, chiefly at $93 50@$95 00 ₱ ton. 6 months' credit.

LATHS—Eastern have been in good demand, at $1 80 ₱ thousand.

LIME—Rockland, 85c. for Common, and $1 12½@$1 15 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

METALS—Have been quiet, to-day, at unchanged prices.

MOLASSES—Continues in limited request, at old figures.

OILS—The demand has been restricted for the principal kinds; prices have not varied much. In New-Bedford, according to the *Whalemen's Shipping List*, the only transactions for the week were sales of 562 bbls. Sperm in parcels landed from the *Azor*, at 150 cents ₱ gallon, and in Whale, 300 bbls. Northern understood at 55 cents ₱ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Oct. 22, '60.	68,885	137,959	1,353,500
Same time last year	88,237	196,397	1,812,400

PROVISIONS—Pork has been lightly dealt in, sales having been confined to 400 bbls., in lots, including new Mess at $19 25@$19 37½; new Prime, at $14 37@$14 50 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon continue unchanged. Lard is in rather more demand; sales 800 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12c.@13c. here and 11¾ (500 bbls.) December delivery, ₱ lb. Beef continues in request at uniform prices. The day's transactions add up 300 bbls., at $8 75@$9 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 50 for extra Western Mess; $5@$5 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $14@$18 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $11 50@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand at 15c.@20c. for new State, and 11c.@15c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese attracts more attention at 9c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 120 tcs., in lots, at $4 37½@$4 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Have been in limited demand at former prices.

SUGARS—The inquiry has been restricted, and sales have been reported of only 650 hhds., mainly Cuba, at 6¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—The week's business in this line, Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice thus: During the last week a fair demand has prevailed for shipment at 10¾c.; for home use the inquiry has been light. There have been few arrivals and the stock on hand is not large. To-day the market is steady at 10½c."

WHISKY—Sales 830 bbls. at 22¾c.@23c., closing heavily at 22½ ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The principal engagements to-day were of Grain. Rates were somewhat firmer, as the amount of ship-room immediately available was less extensive. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, in bulk and ship's bags, 11¾d.@12½d. ₱ bushel; Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ₱ lb.; Resin, 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ₱ 310 lbs. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@12¾d. ₱ bushel. For London—Flour, 3s. 7½d.@3s. 10½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12¾d.@13¾d. ₱ bushel; Hops, ¾d.@¾d. ₱ lb. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship, 597 tons, from Savannah to Fleetwood or Liverpool, Cotton, ¾d. (the first Cotton charter of the season); a brig, 232 tons, hence to Cette, and back from Sicily to New-York, $4,500; one, 298 tons, to Cadiz, Light Pipe Staves, $35, and back from Cadiz or Malaga to New-York, $1,500; an Oldenburg bark, 550 tons, to London, Wheat 12¾d. in bulk and Flour 3s. 9d.; a Br. bark to Cork and a market, 13¾d. in bulk and ship's bags; a Br. brig, same voyage, 14d. in ship's bags; a schr. 247 tons, from Tonala, Mex., to New-York, Mahogany, $9 under and $7 on deck; a bark, 370 tons, from Norfolk to Barbados, on private terms, thence from Minatitlan to Liverpool, Wood, £3; a Br. brig, 190 tons, from an Eastern port to Port Medway, Jam., $8 50, and back to New-York, Wood, $4; a brig, 250 tons, to Porto Rico, $2,000; a Br. brig, 143 Br. tons, to Havana and back, $1,900; another, 176 Br. tons, same voyage, $2,250; a bark to Cette, one, 396 tons, to Genoa and back, ship *Martha*, 1,195 tons, now in Boston, to load hence for London, and two ships also in Boston, to load hence for Liverpool, on terms we did not learn.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1860.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending Oct. 24, 1860, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER

Is generally about the same as last week, though fair lots of Butter are a shade easier and average 1c. lower. Strictly fine dairies of Butter that have cost the dealers 20c. in the country, hang fire at 21c.@22c., and large invoices of that class have been offered at a loss of freight within the week. Occasionally these dairies can be placed at 21c.@22c., but not often, and afford no indication of the price of Butter. It is a fact beyond dispute that only one-tenth of all the Butter made can be considered fine, and when our butter-makers learn to salt Butter by rule and work the Butter less by hand and more with the dasher we may look for a more uniform price instead of a range as now of from 12c.@22c. for Butter from adjoining farms, as it were. It is a fact of general comment that Ohio Butter this year has been much poorer than last, while their Cheese has decidedly improved. Very little Ohio that is coming in now, even though fresh-made, is anywhere near as good as last year, and will not bring within 3c. ₱ lb. as much—14c.@15c. being high figures now, when last year we had 18c.

Orange County, pails, fine, ₱ lb.	—	@	25
Pennsylvania, pails, fine, ₱ lb.	20	@	25
Fine State Dairy, firkins, ₱ lb.	19	@	20
Fair State Dairy, firkins	16	@	18
Fine State Fairy, half-firkin tubs	18	@	19
Fair State Dairy, half-firkin tubs	16	@	18
Welsh tubs, fine State	18	@	19
Welsh tubs, fair State	15	@	17
Western Reserve, fine	14	@	16
Western Reserve, fair	13	@	14
Ohio, common to good	12	@	13
Illinois and Indiana	11	@	15
Canada	12	@	15
Store-Packed, ₱ lb.	13	@	16

CHEESE.

Though stocks are accumulating and the receipts are large, our heavy dealers still hold firm on fine dairies. The latest advices are more favorable, and English shippers are making some purchases to-day.

Fine State, ₱ lb	10½	@	11
Fair State, ₱ lb	6	@	8
Ohio, fine, ₱ lb	9½	@	10¾
Ohio, fair, ₱ lb	4	@	8
English Dairy, Conn., new, ₱ lb	11	@	13
Pineapple, ₱ lb	14	@	15
English Dairy, Ohio, ₱ lb	10	@	11

EGGS.

Fresh Eggs are scarce and higher, selling quickly at our figures.

State, Jersey and Long Island, ₱ dozen.	17	@	18½
Ohio, ₱ dozen	17	@	17½

BEANS AND PEAS.

New Beans are in good demand. We hear of no transactions in Peas to warrant quotations.

Small Pea, new, ₱ bushel	$1 25	@	$1 50
Medium, new, ₱ bushel	1 15	@	1 20
Kidney, ₱ bushel	—	@	1 75
Marrow, ₱ bushel	—	@	1 50
Red and China, ₱ bushel	1 50	@	2 25

DRIED FRUITS.

New Dried Apples, State and Ohio, are in quick sale at 5c. Southern quiet at 3½c.@4½c. Dried Peaches sell readily, according to quality—8c.@14c. for peeled and 6c.@6½c. for unpeeled. Plums are firmer. Other Dried Fruits quiet, but salable at quotations.

Dried Apples, State, ₱ lb.	5	@	—
Dried Apples, New Southern, ₱ lb.	3½	@	4
Dried Peaches, Virginia, peeled, ₱ lb.	10	@	15
Dried Peaches, Georgia, peeled, ₱ lb.	10	@	14
Dried Blackberries, Southern, ₱ lb.	8	@	9
Dried Raspberries, ₱ lb.	—	@	18
Dried Plums, ₱ lb.	12	@	14
Dried Cherries, pitted, ₱ lb.	17	@	18

GREEN FRUITS

Twenty-ounce Apples, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Apples, Fall Pippins, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	—
Fall Fruit, mixed lots in good order	1 75	@	—
Cranberries, Cape Cod, best	11 00	@	12 00
Cranberries, Eastern	9 00	@	10 00
Cranberries, Western	6 00	@	8 00

POULTRY AND GAME.

We quote:

Chickens, live, Northern and Western, ₱ pair	30	@	68
Fowls, live, Northern and Western, ₱ pair	62	@	75
Turkeys, live, Northern and Western, ₱ lb.	10	@	12
Chickens, live, Jersey, ₱ pair	44	@	62
Philadelphia Spring Chickens, dead, ₱ lb	13	@	15
Philadelphia Fowls, dead, ₱ lb	10	@	14
Woodcock, ₱ dozen	3 00	@	—
Partridges, ₱ pair	63	@	75
Grouse, ₱ pair	50	@	62
Wild Pigeons, ₱ dozen	1 25	@	1 50
Stall-fed Pigeons, ₱ dozen	2 00	@	2 25
Ducks, live, ₱ pair	56	@	70
Geese, live, ₱ pair	1 25	@	1 50
Reed Birds, ₱ doz	75	@	88
Snipe, English, ₱ doz	1 38	@	1 50
Snipe, Sand	38	@	—
Snipe, Gray	38	@	—
Snipe, Yellow-leg	75	@	1 00
Wild Duck, Widgeon, ₱ pair	38	@	40
Gray Ducks	38	@	50
Mallard	38	@	50
Black	38	@	50
Red-Head	50	@	75
Canvas Back	88	@	1 25

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

We quote:

Potatoes, Sweet, Va., ₱ bbl	—	@	2 12
Potatoes, Sweet, Delawares, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 50
Potatoes, Dykemans, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 75
Potatoes, Junes, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Potatoes, Buckeyes, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	2 00
Potatoes, Mercers, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Onions, red, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Onions, white, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Onions, yellow, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Marrow Squash, ₱ bbl	75	@	88
Beets, ₱ bbl	—	@	1 00
Cabbages, ₱ 100	3 00	@	3 50
Tomatoes, ₱ basket	38	@	50
Lima Beans, ₱ bushel	—	@	1 00
String Beans, ₱ bushel	—	@	63
Turnips, ₱ bbl	63	@	1 00
Egg Plant, ₱ 100	—	@	4 00
Celery, ₱ dozen	—	@	75
Pumpkins, ₱ 100	4 00	@	5 00
Parsnips, ₱ bbl	—	@	1 25
Carrots, ₱ bbl	—	@	1 25

HOPS.

The market is active and brisk. Prices for anything not strictly prime range from 24c.@30c.

BEESWAX

Is dull; little or no foreign demand; sales at 33c.@34c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, 1860.

The supply of beef cattle continues very large. Butchers have continued to buy a surplus on each market day, to be provided against a chance scarcity on the following week. This constantly increasing surplus has got to be so large that for the present week there seemed to be considerable indifference on the part of purchasers, and nothing but the good quality of the stock and the low rates at which they were offered, induced buyers to take hold with anything like their usual briskness. The feeders in this State have been holding off, waiting for a cessation in the tide flowing in from the great Western pastures; but as if unitedly despairing of this, they concluded to take their chance in, and the result is that over 1,300 of 4,400 bullocks at the Forty-seventh-street yards, this week, were from New-York State alone. The total receipts for October, last year, were 19,900. This year the receipts for four weeks have run up to 22,090. The increase of country traders, and the increase of visitors incident to the arrival of the Prince of Wales, and the political demonstrations, have helped to dispose of a part of this surplus; but with the absence of unusual demand for beef, there is little hope of an upward turn in prices so long as the present large weekly receipts continue. The prices to-day ranged from 9¾c. ₱ lb., estimate dressed weight for tip-top cattle down to 5c. for the low grades, and the sellers all united in calling this the "worst market of the season."..... Milch cows are in fair supply, so far as numbers are concerned, but there are few really good milkers. The few of this quality have proved ready sale at improving prices; but ordinary cows go off slowly at very moderate rates.... Veal calves continue about as for a month past in supply, demand and prices.... Sheep and Lambs not offered so freely this week, and prices have gone up about 25c. ₱ head in the average—more than this for some of the very best..... Of live hogs, the arrivals have been near 5,000 less than last week, while the cooler weather of the later season increase the demand, and there is to-day somewhat of a scarcity, with a tendency to higher prices.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 23.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	5,290	160	706	12,115	9,075
Previous week	5,908	128	617	15,144	14,302
Same w'k last year	6,118	196	741	18,064	12,374
Weekly average of beeves for 1859					3,950
Weekly average of beeves for 1858					3,676
Weekly average of beeves for 1857					3,143

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 27,346. Total number received the previous week, 35,949, being an decrease of 8,603, mostly sheep and swine.

Of the 5,290 fresh bullocks received during this week, 4,415 were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street; 500 were sold at the Bergen yards at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 65 were yarded at BROWNING'S; 52 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street; 58 at CHAMBERLAIN'S yards, on Robinson-street, and 200 are reported as sold on Sunday.

Of the 4,415 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin, 1,373 head came from New-York, 1,196 from Illinois, 469 from Kentucky, 401 from Ohio, 586 from Indiana, 110 from Michigan, 248 from Missouri, and 32 from Iowa.

The 4,415 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 987; Hudson River Railroad, 1,895; Harlem Railroad, 395; Camden and Amboy Railroad, 1; Hudson River Boats, 998; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 95; and 45 on foot.

THE CATTLE SALES YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

It is quite common for cattle men, especially those who have bought stock at a higher figure than the ruling rates of the market would warrant, to declare that "this is the hardest market of the season," and if we reported in accordance with their wishes there would be a great many "hardest" market days. But for once we will grant that *this* present week *is* the "hardest market" not only of the season, but for several years. Considering the quality of the cattle—many of them nice, fat, heavy steers—it is not likely that prices have ruled as low for two weeks at least; but what makes it still worse for holders is the fact that they paid the previous rates of a falling market, so that fallen countenances and elongated visages were everywhere discernible. But bad as the business was, it could hardly be expected otherwise when the fact is taken into account that for the past six weeks we have had an average of 5,500 beeves per week, and sheep almost, but not quite, in proportion. The query is, what becomes of so much meat? Some of it, it is true, has "gone to grass." but comparatively a small amount, as New-York State feeders are pretty well supplied with grazing stock, and are rather anxious for an opportunity to send in their beeves, as many of them did this week, rather than add to them.

Returning to the transactions of to-day, we find a little life on Tuesday morning, with prices a shade lower than the previous market. The show of bullocks was rather meagre at that time, several of the trains being delayed, which, as they came in, one after the other, with their loads of living freight, dampened the hopes of holders, and said, butchers, "don't be in a hurry to buy, wait till all the cattle are in, and get them cheaper." Acting upon this, buyers hung back, the market dragged until night, and lower prices ruled. Again, on Wednesday morning, a delayed train of some 200 head came in from the Erie road, convincing holders that they had better let their stock slide, even at a decline of ½c. ₱ lb., from last week. Foremost among those anxious to close out were some who held over last week, and had to take lower prices, besides the expenditure of a week's keep.

Taking the average of the entire transactions of this week's market, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium	None.	None.
First quality	9c. @9½c.	9¼c.@9¾c.
Medium quality	7¾c.@8¾c.	8c. @8¾c.
Poor quality	6c. @7½c.	6½c.@7½c.
Poorest quality	5c. @6c.	5½c.@6c.
General selling prices	6¾c.@8½c.	7c. @9c.
Average of all sales	7¾c.@—	7¾c.@—

The cattle were nearly all sold, although a few lots were taken out of the market, probably to be returned next Tuesday. Prices ranged from 5c. to 9¾c. ₱ lb., perhaps not a dozen bullocks at the latter price, and not a vast number at the former. Good fat steers were held at about 9c., although some butchers we wot of were counting their supplies, good stock, too, at 8c.@8¾c. The market was extremely dull towards night of the second day.

The following notes of particular lots, embracing all classes, will convey an idea of the various transactions extending through the entire market:

HARING & MILLER sold 70 head of cattle for I. F. BIGGERSTAFF. Weight 6¾ cwt., and they brought 8c. @8¾c. They were a nice lot of well-fed Illinois steers. Also, for J. PERRINE, 14 good State steers and oxen, of say 8¼ cwt., at 8c.@9c.—one pair of oxen weighing 3,620 lbs. gross for $215, or say 9¾c.

WHITE & SON sold on their account 15 good State cattle of 77cwt.@8 cwt., at 8½c.@9¾c. Some of them were very nice. Also, for H. FELT, 32 fair State cattle of say 7 cwt., at 8c.@9c.

J. H. WILLIAMS bought 48 very good Kentucky Durhams of J. T. WARE, at Albany; rated 8½ cwt., and run out at the yards at 8c.@9¾c. Also, 95 Indiana steers, bought at Albany, which he was retailing at 8c.@8½c. on 7 cwt.

MEAD, & HOLCOMB were selling 60 Westchester and Dutchess County State cattle, of fair flesh, uneven weights, at 8c.@8¾c. Also, on their own account, 30 State and 30 Kentucky cattle, of 7½ cwt., at 8c.@9c.; a good lot.

S. ULERY, for J. T. ALEXANDER, 107 pretty good, strong, fat Illinois steers and oxen, of 7¾ cwt.—although they will not sell for that in this market—at 6c. @9c. A few of them were quite common.

W. H. HARRIS, for GEO. FUNK, 70 head of common to fair Illinois steers and oxen, of 8 cwt., at 7¾c.@9c.

M. DALTON for N. G. FOSTER, 40 Illinois steers of 6 cwt., at 7c. They were just a medium lot. Also, for S. MONGEL, 53 head of light, common, 5½ cwt. Illinois steers, at 6¾c.

VALENTINE and MARTIN for MERRICK, 26 State cattle of good fair quality, of 8 cwt., at 7½c.@9c.

W. H. GURNEY & Co. sold at Bergen 54 just fair, 6¼ cwt. Ohio steers for D. M. JOCELYN, at 8c., and 37 Ohio cattle on their own account, rated 4 cwt., at 7c. and run out at 6c.@8c.

J. A. MERRITT for J. T. ALEXANDER, 114 common Illinois cattle, at 7c.@8¾c., on 6¾ cwt.

H. MYERS, for JAMES MCCULLUM, 90 head of good 8 cwt. Indiana steers, at 8c.@9c. Average 8¾c. A smooth, straight lot of butchers' cattle.

ED. LOCKMAN, for M. LOCKMAN, 57 head of good Fayette County, Ohio, cattle. Home weight 1,655 lbs., in fine flesh, and retailed at 8c. They did not reach here until after the best of Tuesday's market was over.

T. C. EASTMAN sold for W. GARNER, 70 good fair Kentucky cattle of 7½ cwt., at 8¾c. A few of the tops were of extra quality, and brought 9¾c., to be weighed.

STILES & DAWSON sold for W. C. GROVES 35 head of grass steers, from Indiana, 4½ to 6¾ cwt., at 7c.@7¾c. One pair of nice oxen, of about 19 cwt., brought $175, or over 9c. Also, 33 pair Pennsylvania steers for H. C. COREY; rated 6 cwt., and brought 7c. @8c.

H. & D. BARNEY were selling 86 head of fair to good State cattle at 8c.@9¼c., rated 7 cwt., and in good killing condition.

MURRAY & GLOVER, on their own account, 93 head of Indiana and Ohio cattle, bought at the yards; rated 7 cwt., pretty fair quality, and running out at 8c. @8¾c. A few of the best 9c.

MILCH COWS.

The City pens are over-stocked just now, and fresh cows are not selling as well as they were a few weeks ago. The continued low price of beef offers little inducement for the City milkmen to sell off their fattest cows and purchase others, as they usually do when beef is high. This limits the inquiry for fresh cows from that quarter, and most private families have already made their Winter arrangements, although a few are still buying. The market is quite dull, and it will require considerable effort to get rid of the surplus stock on hand. For nice family cows, the prices range from $45 to $50, with an occasional sale at $55@$60, but far more are sold at $35@$40, being medium to fair cows.

VEAL CALVES.

These have been more freely sent in, but no change can be quoted in prices, although we heard of a single calf, about two months old, weighing 214 lbs., which brought 8c. ₱ lb., live weight. This was a fancy price for a fancy calf, and 1c. higher than could be obtained for others nearly as good, although not as large. We quote prime veals at 6¾c.@7c.; common, 4½c.@5½c.; and bobs at $1 50@$2 each.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The sheep market varies exceedingly at this season. One week the supply of live stock will be very large, and prices rather low, which will induce jobbers and wholesale butchers to lay in strong. At the same time a large stock of mutton may be landed from the boats, and as this will not keep long it must be disposed of. Senders, finding they are doing a losing business, hold up the next week, and a short supply carries prices up again, and once more they come in with a rush. Exactly this game has been going on for weeks past. Last week we reported an enormous supply and a decline of 25c.@37c. per head. This week there are 3,000 fewer sheep and the rates of two weeks ago are maintained so that next week we shall look for an overstock again. The market is good especially for fat wethers and store ewes. Fat lambs are also in demand. A very prime lot of fat sheep would bring prices equivalent to 4½c.@5c. ₱ lb., live weight, and store sheep $3 00@$3 25 and even $3 50 each. The stock of dead sheep at Washington Market is large, and butchers report buying the best sheep at 7c. ₱ lb. by the carcass.

BROWNING reports the following lots received at his market-place in Sixth-st., during the past week. From New-York, 3,174 brought in, 186, by Cornell & Brown; 140, J. Collins; 132, Baird & McKeefer; 100 Case & Makey; 105, J. Setterley; 214, J. Toucey; 500, L. Miller; 20 R. Sheenan; 104, P. H. Turner; 294, J. J. Plattner; 200 D. Poncher; 146, M. W. Baird; 65, A. Stephens; 142, B. Cook; 144, C. W. Brady; 61, W. Brown; 140, J. Mills; 201, J. Jackson; 203, J. Thorne; 77 J. Van Tassell. From Pennsylvania, 94 by J. Simons. From New-Jersey, 157 brought in: 14 by W. Weller; 94, L. Bellis; 16, P. A. Bloom; 33, R. Bellis. From Ohio, 196 by W. H. Stowell, and 198 by J. Powell. From Canada, 288 by Hassberry & Guyons, and 166 by R. Hume. From Michigan, 193 by A. M. Clark. Total, 4,466. Arrivals have been light, for a few days past, and the pens made a feeble show, this morning, owing to the non-arrival of the Albany boats with stock on board. The good sheep sell well, and the same may be said of lambs. There is an advance of fully 25c. ₱ head from last week.

A few of the Sheep Brokers' sale at Browning's are given as follows:

MCCARTHY & MILLER report 201 head, sold for $801 62.

R. H. HUME quotes:

168 head	$795 87	193 head at	$777 37
200 head	690 50	64 head	194 11
76 head	232 25	105 head	498 12
61 head	282 25	382 head	1,513 07
104 head	321 12	76 head	254 50
Total	1429		$3,559 16

Average, $3 90 ₱ head.

THOS. C. LARKIN sold:

49 sheep & lambs	$260 00	70 sheep & lambs	$236 25
104 sheep & lambs	560 00	90 sheep & lambs	337 00
49 sheep & lambs	183 00	186 lambs	613 38
75 sheep & lambs	253 12		
Total	659		$2,472 75

Which was an average of $3 75 ₱ head each.

O'BRIEN & MCGRAW received a full supply of stock during the past week, for in addition to the lots given below were about 800, which came in this morning and will go into the accounts next week. These came in from New-York, 109, by C. Clump; 73, A. Phillips; 56, W. Harder; 148, O. Hoysradt; 103, J. Butlion; 192, W. S. Holmes; 30, J. Little; 45, M. Kelley; 201, D. Vunk; 493, P. Reed; 87, Dickerman & Co.; 176, J. Vanbuskirk; 196, J. Collins; 113, P. Smith; 308, W. McKeever; 215, J. Jenks; 16, J. Best; 151, A. W. Mills; 97, S. Beckwith; 94, E. Newman; 31, A. P. White; 46, M. Halstead; 62, J. Craig; 52, J. New; 47, W. Wait; 23, E. Hunt; from Ohio, 202, by J. Winters, and 196 by P. Conklin. Total, 3,562.

Assisted by M. P. FOGLE, sales were made as follows, including a few lots left over from last week:

109 head	$331 55	209 head	$755 24
73 head	184 50	160 head	674 55
56 head	182 00	16 head	62 00
148 head	326 87	151 head	572 50
103 head	385 50	97 head	316 50
192 head	753 75	94 head	232 00
30 head	135 50	31 head	100 25
35 head	197 50	99 head	280 62
201 head	681 50	47 head	111 62
394 head	1,135 25	23 head	74 75
87 head	348 25	100 head	415 25
176 head	678 12	320 head	1,228 62
196 head	654 00	202 head	769 50
113 head	416 38	196 head	782 25
45 head	118 50		
Total	3,705		$12,804 82

ALLERTON received 914 sheep and lambs during the past week, and the market was considered by salesmen little better than one week ago.

At CHAMBERLIN'S, 3,173 head are reported as the receipts for the week.

SWINE.

Receipts have been light, and the heavy stock of one week ago has been disposed of. The weather has been unfavorable for keeping pork, and the market was slow during most of the week. A slight improvement may now be noted, although prices are no higher than last Wednesday. The present clear weather favors trade.

G. W. DORMAN, Commission Broker, at the Fortieth street Yards, reports prices for the current week as follows:

	Live.	Dressed.
Corn Hogs—Prime	6¼c.@6¾c.	7¾c.@8c.
Corn Hogs—Medium	5¾c.@6¼c.	7¼c.@8c.
Corn Hogs—Light & fat	6¼c.@6¾c.	8c. @8¼c
Still Hogs	5¾c.@—	7¾c.@7¾c.
Mast Hogs	5¼c.@5¾c.	7¼c.@7½c

The market has been slow for the past week, but the stock is now well cleared up.

The Horse Market.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1860.

There remained unsold at Twenty-fourth street stables 553 head. Business has been somewhat brisker than the last week, chiefly in common stock. Only three good pairs were sold at fair prices—$800@$1,050 ₱ pair; several second class, at $580@$650 ₱ pair. A few good single road and business horses brought $200@$250 each. Some inquiry exists for extra fine saddle horses, which are scarce, and held at $350@$400 each. First-class cart horses sell readily at $200@$250; second class, at $125@$175. Railroad and omnibus companies are buying sparingly, at low prices, averaging $100 each. No sales were made to shippers. The total sales during the week amount to 135 head, of which were sold at CHAMBERLIN'S 23; POST & NICHOLS, 25; MCROBERTS, 8; CARPENTER, 8, &c. The arrivals have exceeded last week's—leaving on hand 568 unsold this evening; a large per centage are common. About 40 head were at TATTERSALS. Sales of 4 were made for City use. The market shows a slight decline, with a large stock on hand for the season.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy*, with *fish*, hot or cold *meats, game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce Purchasers desiring the *genuine*, will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

PELLHAM FARM SEEDLING POTATOES FOR SALE.

For shipping or family use. They are white, meally, large, fine-flavored, and warranted to keep one year.

Samples may be seen and orders left at the Agency, No. 4 Erie buildings, Duane-st., New-York.

For further particulars, apply to ROBERT L. PELL, Esq., Pellham Farm, Esopus P. O., Ulster Co., N. Y.

M. A. I. LYNCH, Commission Merchant.

A GENUINE PAIN KILLER.—EVERY family should have it—BUSH'S MAGIC CERAN LINIMENT.

It never fails to kill the pain,
And makes no soil, no grease, no stain.

Sold by Guion, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; Maunder, corner Hudson and Duane-st.; and other druggists. Depôt No. 186 Greenwich-st. Price 25 cents.

THE CORNER-STONE OF THE NEW Methodist Church now being erected on 41st-st., near 6th-av., (Prof. MATTISON'S,) will be laid TO-DAY, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. Comfortable seats will be provided on the main floor of the building, and Drs. TYNG, DOWLING, BURCHARD, THEODORE TILTON, of the *Independent*, and others, will participate in the services. The public generally are invited.

THE GOMEZ PATENT SUBMARINE ELECTRIC SAFETY FUSE TRAIN—The best article ever manufactured for submarine and land blasting. For information apply to the Commissioners Central Park, New-York. For military and naval purposes nothing can compete with it. E. GOMEZ, Nos. 89 Bleecker and 180 Mercer-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he is selling Mantels, &c., cheaper than ever. Call and see for yourself. A. KLABER, No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

JAPANESE TEA.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE received a very choice choice lot of Jeddo Oolong in half chests, prepared without the use of artificial heat. The flavor and color when drawn resemble a fine Hyson. For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by J. & W. GEERY, No. 203 Canal-st. and No. 719 Broadway.

THE PUBLICATION OF "RULE OR RUIN," A SATIRE ON THE TIMES," has been necessarily postponed until Oct. 29, on account of the increased demand. See "New Publications," in Monday's paper.

F. A. BRADY, Publisher.

TO LIBRARIES, &c.—FOR SALE—A COMplete file of the DAILY TIMES, from commencement to date, well bound and perfect in every particular. Address C. B. H., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

FASHIONABLE DINNERS COOKED, AND lessons given in cooking at home or out, on reasonable terms. Address E. WHYTE, No. 87 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

HAIRDRESSING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN would like to make an engagement with a few ladies, by the month, to go to their own houses, to keep their hair in good order. Address E. A., No. 127 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A PEW IN CALVARY CHURCH, (Dr. Hawks',) very desirably situated in the south transept. Apply to J. VAN NAMEE, counselor-at-law, No. 6 Wall-st.

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING-OUT SALE OF FALL IMPORTATIONS

OF CURTAIN GOODS, AT REDUCED PRICES.

FERGUSON BROTHERS, NO. 351 BROADWAY,

Are now offering at retail their stock of Brocatels, Satin de Laines,

DAMASKS, CORNICES,

LACE CURTAINS, NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, SHEFS, WINDOW SHADES, WINDOW HOLLANDS, &c., at a large reduction in prices.

FERGUSON BROTHERS, No. 351 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN **LACE CURTAINS.**

We are closing out the balance of our Fall importations of these goods, and will sell them by the pair, or make and put them up with every style of trimmings, AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.

SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

BALMORALS, OR HIGH LACE BOOTS, FOR LADIES' WEAR.

Also, all styles of BOOTS AND SHOES, For LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN, At BROOKS', Nos. 575 Broadway, and 150 Fulton-st.

AUCTION GOODS.

BARGAINS AT KINZEY'S.

CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE. RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, STRAW GOODS, SKIRTS, LACE GOODS, TRIMMINGS, And a large stock of Fancy Goods.

RIBBONS FROM AUCTION.

12,000 yards Ribbons, at 5c., 6c. and 8c.
11,000 yards Ribbons, at 10c., 15c, and 18c.
8,500 yards Ribbons, at 12c., 20c and 25c.
Straw Bonnets cleaning out at 6c., to 25c., 31c. to 75c.
7,000 pieces Colored and Black Silk Velvets, 25c. piece.
FLOWERS, FLOWERS—FEATHERS, FEATHERS.
Jaconet and Swiss Colars, closing out at 12½c. to 50c.
Jaconet and Swiss Collars, closing out at 63c. to 88c.
Bands and Flouncings, closing out at 6c., 12c., 18c. to 25c.
Closing 500 Jaconet and Swiss Sets, 50c. to $2.
Handkerchiefs, ladies' and gent's, closing cheap.
2,000 muslin breakfast caps, at 18c., 25c., 37c.
Closing out Blond Laces, for ruches, 2c. per yard.
From Auction—Colored and Black Shetland Wool Veils, at 25 cents.
Cheapest lot of Head Nets in the City.
3,500 colored Chenille Nets, large size, at 37c. to 50c.
2,700 black Chenille Nets, large size, at 25c., 37c. to 50c.
Cheapest Gloves in the City.

AT KINZEY'S.

Lined Gauntlet Gloves, closing at 15c., 25c., 31c. to 50c.
Best Kid Gloves, 50c., 56c., 60c.
Ladies' and Misses' Lined Gloves, 9c. to 10c.
Gents' Lined Merino Gloves, 12c.
From Auction—2,500 Chenille Scarfs, 10c., 18c. to 25c.
Job lots of Hosiery from auction, cheap.
Goods of all descriptions opening from auction.
Millinery Goods, full assortment.
Goods

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Dead Heart.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Ailsie Aroon.

WINTER GARDEN—Henry VIII.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Playing with Fire.

DODWORTH'S SALOON—Musical Soirée.

HOPE CHAPEL—Mr. and Mrs. Vandenhoff's Readings.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Highwayman of the Seas—Mother Goose—My Wife's Come.

FRENCH THEATRE—Mlle. Victoria's Magical Performances.

BOWERY THEATRE—Linda, the Cigar Girl—Jack Sheppard—Fall of Robespierre.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Joseph and his Brethren.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We receive additional European news by the *City of Washington*, whose arrival off Cape Race was announced in yesterday's Times. Fuller particulars are given of the battle of Volturno. The Neapolitans, after a well contested fight, were thoroughly beaten, and lost 5,000 prisoners and 3,000 in killed and wounded. The King of Naples was present at the battle. There was a rumor current that Capua had surrendered, but it lacks confirmation. The Sardinian troops had entered Neapolitan territory, and several of the Great Powers had protested against the step. The Pope, according to the latest accounts, remained at Rome. A number of places around the Eternal City had been occupied by French troops, and the statement that an additional division would be sent from France indicates that the Emperor is determined to protect the Holy Father from his Sardinian or Garibaldian enemies. Military movements on a large scale are reported in Austria.

By the steamship *Tennessee*, at New-Orleans, we receive advices from Vera Cruz to the 21st inst. Mr. McLane had arrived in the sloop-of-war *Pawnee*. The capture of Guadalajara by the Liberals is confirmed. It is reported that Puebla had been abandoned, and that the garrison had been summoned to Mexico. Great distress prevailed in the capital.

We have Port-au-Prince journals to Oct. 6, but they contain no news of interest.

The Republicans held an immense mass meeting at Binghamton yesterday, which was attended by delegations from all the surrounding country. Addresses were made by Senator Seward, Hon. F. P. Stanton and Gen. Nye. Mr. Seward's speech was mainly confined to the consideration of the existence and growth of the Republican Party as among the great natural phenomena of the world. Mr. Stanton reviewed the Kansas question, and Gen. Nye was characteristically humorous. A telegraphic synopsis of the proceedings will be found in the Times of this morning.

A grand Republican barbecue and mass meeting took place at Doughty's Grove, near Brushville, L. I., yesterday, at which an ox, roasted whole, and baked clams were served up to 5,000 people, and speeches were made by Gov. Chase, of Ohio, Hon. John Covode and others.

The Union meeting at the Cooper Institute, last evening, was presided over by Hon. Edward Cooper, and attended by a fair audience. A characteristic and humorous address was delivered by Gen. Leslie Coombs, of Kentucky; and Hon. Herschel V. Johnson told why he thought the Union was in danger.

The Union Convention met, last evening, at No. 751 Broadway, and nominated a County ticket, as follows: For Judge of Superior Court, Fred. A. Tallmadge; City Judge, John R. Livingston; Judge of Supreme Court, John Leveridge; Recorder, John J. Hoffman; Surrogate, Edward C. West; Supervisor, T. Schwarzwaelder; Register, Jas. Lynch. The Convention closed with a fight, and subsequently a portion of the members gathered, and nominated Mr. M. T. Brennan for Register.

In the Board of Education the subject of appointing teachers in the evening schools, together with the expenses of said schools and the abuses connected with them, was discussed last evening, and a select Committee of five was appointed to investigate the subject. The school estimate for 1861 was reported at $1,300,000, and the same ordered to be sent to the Board of Supervisors to be incorporated in the tax levy.

The new building of the Rutgers Female Institute, situated in Fifth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second-streets, was dedicated last evening. A large audience was in attendance, and the exercises consisted of prayer by Rev. Dr. Spring, addresses by Prof. Pierce, Rev. Dr. Smith, Dr. Krebbs, Dr. Hague, and others, and singing by the pupils of the Institute. The Institute took possession of its new quarters on the 13th of September, and has at present upwards of 200 pupils.

The "American Church Missionary Society" held its first anniversary in St. George's Church, last evening, Rev. Dr. J. S. Stone, of Massachusetts, in the Chair. The annual report was read by Rev. Dr. Tyng, and set forth the principles on which the Society was organized. Resolutions were offered by different clergymen, and adopted, after which Dr. Tyng briefly addressed the audience. The benediction was pronounced by Bishop Eastburn.

A meeting of a portion of the subscribers to the fund for the benefit of Capt. Wilson and the crew of the brig *Minnie Schiffer* was held yesterday at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of disposing of the subscriptions according to the wishes of the donors. After a comparison of plans, and a consultation with Mr. Hurry and several others of the *Connaught's* passengers, a resolution was adopted appropriating the five thousand and odd dollars as follows: $500 to Mr. Thos. Connauton, the first mate; $100 to the second mate and each of the crew; $300 for a suitable testimonial to Capt. Wilson, and the remainder to be paid over to him in money. A Committee of three was appointed to carry the resolution into effect.

The Watrous land case was again up at Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Justice Leonard, yesterday, on an application for a commission to Mexico, to take testimony. The motion was granted and a stay of proceedings allowed until the 1st of February next. In the Supreme Court, before Justice Bosworth, Thomas Walker obtained a verdict for $400 against Jacob Wilson for trespassing upon his premises and assaulting his clerk. In the Oyer and Terminer the trial of Patrick Hennessy was resumed. The witnesses expected from Albany were present, and proved the presence of the defendant in that city early in the morning of the day on which the fire was discovered, thus inferring his innocence of the charge by asserting an *alibi*. The Jury were in deliberation many hours, and at a very late hour had not agreed upon a verdict.

There was much excitement in the Stock Market, yesterday. Lower prices, by 2@3 ₩ cent., obtained on the Share list, until near the close of the day, when a portion of the decline was recovered, and the market left off comparatively steady. New-York Central 83, Erie 33 ₩ cent. Money and Exchange easy.

Business in Cotton was active, and prices favored sellers. Flour, Wheat and Corn were somewhat cheaper. The inquiry was restricted by the firmness in freights. Provisions, Groceries, Naval Stores, Oils, Metals, Hides and Leather were rather inactive. Hay, Hops and Tallow were in fair demand. Whisky again declined. The freight engagements were more extensive, with 441 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock Markets are overstocked with beef cattle. Milch cows, veals and sheep are in moderate supply, and live hogs are not adequate to the demand. The total receipts at the various City yards, for the week ending yesterday, numbered 5,290 beef cattle, 160 milch cows, 706 veal calves, 23,115 sheep and lambs, and 9,075 live hogs; total, 27,346. At yesterday's general weekly market, the owners of bullocks considered it the hardest day of the season. The best animals, with few exceptions, sold at prices scarcely equivalent to 9c. a pound for the dressed weight, while other grades sold all the way down to 5c., with a liberal allowance to the buyers in estimating the weight. The yards were not entirely cleared out at sundown. The supply has averaged about 5,500 head per week for a month and a half past, and the absence of any unusual demand at this time makes the supply too great for the wants of the City. Milch cows of first grade are scarcer and higher; medium and ordinary animals are abundant and slow of sale. Veal calves are about as last week in supply and price. Sheep are in moderate supply, and 25c. ₩ head higher. Live hogs are rather scarce, and former prices firm, with an upward tendency.

Mr. Yancey's Historical Inaccuracies Again.

In our exposure yesterday of Mr. Yancey's ignorance or recklessness of historical truth, we had barely room, within the appropriate limits of an editorial, to rebut his misrepresentations of the Northern members of the Convention which framed the Constitution, by brief citations from their speeches. It may be shown with equal clearness, that nearly all of the States had already abolished the slave-trade, and that this fact was strongly pressed upon the attention of the Convention, by way of inducing the majority to yield their objections to the clause providing for the toleration of the traffic for a brief period. All the Northern States together with Maryland and Virginia had irrevocably abolished the slave-trade long before the Convention met. North Carolina imposed a tax of five pounds per head upon Africans imported directly, and ten pounds if brought in from other States. The Legislature of South Carolina, the year before the Convention met, passed an act prohibiting the importation of Slaves for one year, and renewed it for three years. Indeed this prohibition was continued for fifteen years, and the State denied herself the real or supposed advantages of the traffic in slaves for more than three-fourths of the period of twenty years during which Congress was withheld from its final abolition.

The State of Georgia alone, at the period of the formation of the Constitution, allowed the Slave-trade to be carried on freely, and she abolished it in 1798. North Carolina, as we learn from Hildreth, had prohibited the traffic prior to this date. South Carolina, in 1804, repealed her prohibitory laws, and permitted the Slave traffic to be carried on during the following four years, until it was finally abolished by Congress. An effort was made by Northern members of Congress to impose a tax of $10 on imported Africans, in consequence of this revival of the trade; and although the bill went through its first and second readings in the House of Representatives, it was suffered to drop, in consequence of the entreaties and promises of South Carolina Representatives. But the State continued the traffic during the four years which the Constitution permitted its toleration. This bill was urged mainly by Democratic members from Pennsylvania, who were supported by Mr. Eppes, of Virginia, a son-in-law of President Jefferson, who had urged, in his Message, the importance of stringent laws for the discouragement of the trade. Hildreth thinks that Mr. Griswold and other Federalists of New-England were willing, by suffering the matter to drop, to conciliate South Carolina, and thereby to bring her back to the fold of Federalism. Mr. Stanton, of Rhode Island, nevertheless insisted on levying the tax, and denounced the domestic, as well as the foreign trade. Thus, this question to some extent assumed a party character, and the Democratic Party, strange as it may sound at the present day, was on the side of Freedom.

Mr. Yancey, in his Boston speech, declared that the Slave-trade was continued for twenty years by the framers of the Constitution, "owing, in a great measure, to the influence of Massachusetts, which at that time was largely engaged in the trade;" and that "during that time Massachusetts imported one hundred thousand slaves, for whom her merchants received ten millions of dollars." We have already exposed the falsity of the first of these statements; and the absurdity of the last must be apparent to any one who has given the slightest attention to the subject. We have seen that during these twenty years South Carolina, by her Legislature, allowed the trade for but four years; that Georgia prohibited it ten years before the time ran out, and North Carolina, at a still earlier period. There may have been many smuggled into the country in violation of the State laws, but these laws were insisted upon as affording evidence that the trade had ceased. How many altogether were brought in during the twenty years it is impossible to know with certainty, but we have the incontestible evidence of the census to show that Mr. Yancey's estimate is greatly exaggerated. Mr. Carey, the political economist, estimates the total importation from 1790 to 1808, at 70,000, and of this number, 39,075 were imported at Charleston during the four years in which the trade was allowed. De Bow, in his compendium of the census, thinks Carey's estimate too small, but offers no fact in support of his opinion. Having shown above that the trade was prohibited by all the States, except for a very few years, we believe that Carey's estimate is fully up to the mark.

Mr. Yancey sweepingly charges Massachusetts with importing the whole hundred thousand slaves which he assumes to have been introduced into the country. It may seem like trifling with a grave subject, to hold a stump orator responsible for the manner in which he rounds his periods; but it will convey an idea of his readiness to sacrifice truth on the altar of rhetorical point, to contrast the known facts with his bold assertion. The slaves imported into Charleston, during the four years prior to 1808, are all of which we have any statistical account, and these, according to De Bow, who quotes the census of Charleston, "were consigned to ninety-one British subjects, eighty-eight citizens of Rhode Island, ten French subjects, and thirteen natives of Charleston." Thus it appears that not a citizen of Massachusetts was engaged in the trade during the brief period in which it was tolerated by law—a toleration which South Carolina and Georgia strenuously insisted upon, and which New-England, including Rhode Island, reluctantly yielded.

If we have reference to the ratio of increase of the slave population at several periods, it will be apparent that Mr. Yancey's estimates shoot as far beyond probability, as beyond ascertained facts. Thus, the census shows that between 1790 and 1800 the slave population of the South increased at the rate of 30.09 per cent.; between 1800 and 1810 the ratio was 35.67 per cent. These decades included the period during which the Constitution allowed the States to import slaves without the intervention of Congress, but which, as we have seen, only three States availed themselves of for a few years. During the next decade, from 1810 to 1820, the ratio of increase was 30.57 per cent., and from 1820 to 1830 the ratio was 32.12. Thus it is seen that during the first ten years after the formation of the Constitution, and while the constitutional toleration of the traffic was in existence, the ratio of the increase of slaves was smaller than for the two decades subsequent to the abolition of the traffic, viz., from 1810 to 1830.

The decade from 1800 to 1810 was that in which South Carolina, for four years, availed herself of her constitutional privilege, and imported about forty thousand slaves. The ratio of increase, as above stated, is 35.67 per cent., or say 5 per cent. higher than that of the next period of ten years, and only 3½ per cent. greater than the decade following, when the utmost precautions had been taken to suppress the traffic. The total slave population of the South at the beginning of this period was less than 900,000, five per cent. on which would be forty-five thousand. This is a fraction over the known importation of South Carolina. But it may be accounted for without any importations whatever, as it was during this period that Louisiana was purchased. At the date of its acquisition, according to De Bow, it contained 53,000 slaves. Other authorities say but 40,000. Here, then, without allowing for any importations from Africa, we might explain the unusually large ratio of increase in the slave population between 1800 and 1810; and certainly there is no room left for the high estimate of Mr. Yancey, unless he is willing to admit that the trade flourished for twenty years after its abolition better than during the twenty years of its constitutional toleration.

Politics on the Pacific.

The chances of Brigadier Lane continuing to serve his country in that august body the United States Senate grow daily less. Oregon has ungratefully repudiated his distinguished services, replacing him by Mr. James W. Nesmith, who will take his seat on the 5th of March next; while for the chair formerly filled by Dflazon Smith, Col. E. D. Baker has been selected. Mr. Nesmith is an adherent of Popular Sovereignty, and of the fortunes of Mr. Douglas; Col. Baker is represented as being favorable to the opinions of Mr. Eli Thayer, regarding the political efficacy of colonization as the antagonist of Slavery; and, therefore, agrees with so much of his colleague's platform as denies the necessity of Congressional intervention for the discomfiture of servile labor. Evidently, therefore, Oregon has turned its back upon the Administration. None of the several phases of persuasion to which Mr. Buchanan has in turn addicted himself finds favor with these sturdy settlers of the Northwest; who, in deserting Lane after his ten years of diligent service as delegate and Senator, sufficiently indicate that the fatal fault lies in his recent and obtrusive devotion to the interests of the Slavery propagandists. Because he is willing to appear on the Presidential ticket nominated by the Secessionists, he is dismissed by his immediate constituents. The story is an old one; Lane is only its latest illustration.

So marked is the influence of this Northwestern revolution in politics, that the gloomiest apprehensions have already invaded the Breckinridge ranks in California, where the possibilities of this trifling shower preluding a deluge are gravely discussed. If an alliance of Republicanism with Popular Sovereignty be practicable in Oregon, there is no reason why it should not prevail everywhere on the Pacific coast. There the doctrines of Mr. Douglas, freed from that narrow scrutiny which, to the more practiced sense of the civilized East, discloses their sophistry, are seen only in their results, which are recognized as being as hostile to the extension of Slavery as the extremest convictions of Gerrit Smith himself. And beyond the Rocky Mountains, political questions find liberty to adjust themselves upon their merits far more readily than here. Here the ingenuity of hopeless minorities, pledged to unpopular issues, can always manage to perplex and pervert the normal action of party, by introducing disturbing influences wholly disconnected with the immediate controversy. It is always safe, for instance, and often successful, to interrupt the popular decision of great issues by an outcry that "the Union is in danger,"—a clamor scarcely as available to party in this country, as was the cry "the Church is in danger," which served English Toryism for nearly a century in baffling the efforts of reform. But on the Pacific coast there is no such sensitiveness touching the Union, for the demagogue to play upon. Seen from that long distance, which admits of clearer and calmer views, there is no lesion in the confederation suggestive of peril to its perpetuity; and the people are quite disposed to attend to questions of more immediate import than to give way to senseless panic upon what they regard as the most improbable of contingencies. Hence the tendency of the Douglas Party is not to fusion with factions of heterogeneous and incompatible principles for the sake of the Union, but to fusion with the Republicans. In the ranks of that party it discovers motives similar to its own, and measures which must reach the same conclusions, though their paths may be widely different. The spectacle of such a combination in Oregon has, therefore, nothing in it surprising or unnatural. It will, indeed, be surprising if it be not repeated in California, where an object equally desirable with the extinction of Lane is presented, in the attempt to return Dr. Gwin to the Senate. No man ever succeeded better in offending and alienating a constituency than that distinguished Senator; and it would be difficult to determine whether the animosity of the Douglas men or of the Republicans against him is the most intense and implacable. Should, therefore, the vote of the State be given to Mr. Breckinridge, and the supporters of that ticket insist upon the reëlection of Dr. Gwin by the Legislature, a determined and successful union of the minority parties may be counted upon to oppose that step, and to give to the Senate another advocate of free labor.

How we Administer Justice.—A blunder, very characteristic of the administration of criminal justice in New-York, will be found noticed in our Law reports to-day. It appears that on a motion in the Court of Oyer and Terminer to arraign Francis Enright for the manslaughter of one Daniel Horrigan, counsel for the prisoner moved to have the trial postponed under plea that an important witness for the defence was "absent in Europe." The Court, to guard against imposition, directed that an affidavit supporting the plea should be made; whereupon an affidavit was drawn, averring that the witness in question "had left New-York only three weeks ago in the steamer *Connaught*, bound for Ireland"—that unfortunate vessel, as we all know, having been burned within a day's sail of Boston, on her voyage from Galway to that port, about the time indicated. Nevertheless, the venerable Judge of the Oyer and Terminer accepted the affidavit as satisfactory, and the order for postponement was made!

The Movement in Italy.

One wholesome result, at least, the news yesterday received from Europe proves to have been already achieved in the movement of Southern Italy towards independence of the Bourbons and unity with the rest of the Peninsula.

The victory on the Volturno, won by Garibaldi, in the footsteps of Hannibal, over the Royalist army, will have its own proud place in history, as military victories always have. But it is not comparable, either morally or politically, to the far greater victory won by Garibaldi over himself, which we are encouraged to hope for from the news that Mazzini has been requested by the Pro-Dictator of Naples to leave that city, and that Victor Emanuel has been formally invited by the Dictator himself to enter the Neapolitan territory, and accept the control of the existing situation. It is a good thing, certainly, that the levies of the people should have once more triumphed over the legionaries of so pitiful a despot as the young Francis of Bourbon. It is a thing hardly less good that this triumph should have been won by stern fighting, and in conflict with foemen not unworthy the Garibaldian steel. One of the greatest dangers of Italian harmony has always been the reciprocally deprecatory way in which the Italian States have spoken, and the Italian people jested about their sister States and their fellow-countrymen. In 1848, there was nothing too sharp or too scornful to be said of the Neapolitan troops and the Neapolitan nation by the Italians of Rome and the North. This produced its natural effect, and all Europe has for years been echoing the remark, attributed to the King Ferdinand, in reply to his son's request for permission to dress the Neapolitan line in the Austrian white uniform, instead of the British scarlet: "Very good! dress them in red, or dress them in white, just as you like; *they will run away just the same!*"

The Neapolitan army owed it to themselves to falsify this scandalous fame, and the gallantry with which they seem to have defended their banners under the walls of Capua against the forces of Garibaldi will not make them the worse soldiers of Italian independence, whenever that independence shall be consummated.

Important, however, as the battle of the Volturno must be admitted to be, the real hope for Italy, which the steamer now brings us, is the confirmation of our belief that Garibaldi must eventually surrender his personal prejudices and party affiliations to the imperative call of his country and her situation. If he has done this in good faith, as there now seems good reason to believe he has, Italy may look with patient indifference upon the diplomatic coquetries of France with the Papal Court, and with defiant disdain upon the distant thunder-clouds of war which are gathering around the Austrian frontiers.

The Slave-trade in New-York.

We have fallen into the comfortable habit of denouncing the Slave-trade, as though it was an iniquity that could not possibly be laid at our own door; but recent revelations have gone far to prove that a very considerable portion of the capital embarked in this iniquitous business is obtained in New-York. The open encouragement given by Spain to the Slave-trade cannot be too heavily denounced. Her course has drawn upon her the odium of the whole world, and her flagrant violation of treaty stipulations has been sufficient to exclude her from the councils of European nations. Even Brazil has given to Spain an example that she would do well to imitate; for Brazil, taking a higher view of the subject than a purely mercernary one, has made the abandonment of a traffic—condemned as piracy by all great and enlightened nations, and, in every respect, diametrically opposed to the spirit of the age,—a point of national honor and pride.

But heavy as are the responsibilities of Spain for her encouragement of the Slave-trade, she has always the plea of under-populated tropical dependencies to urge in extenuation of her crime. The plea, it is true, is unsound in morality and illogical in political economy; but it is, nevertheless, a plea in which many place implicit faith. Few Cuban proprietors could be made to believe that the cultivation of their estates could be carried on without these constant reinforcements of fresh labor which the Slave-trade is calculated to supply. Here, then, is an excuse, though a wretched one, for the criminal undertaking upon which the Cuban planter has embarked. But for the American capitalist, whose morality is so blunted that he seeks to make money by the commission of one of the highest crimes known in his legal code, what excuse can be offered?

It is notorious that a slave-trader tried in New-York is almost certain to escape punishment, though proof of his guilt be demonstrated beyond a peradventure. We trust that this matter will be looked into and considered, and that, at the present time, especially, while the Slave-trade is flourishing beyond all precedent, no parties found guilty of an offence so detestable will be suffered to escape and recommence their depredations. It is high time that some salutary lesson should be given to those "respectable merchants," whose greed of gain is so great as to lead them to the commission of crimes that are regarded by all right-thinking persons with abhorrence. The severe punishment of one or more parties, found guilty of being engaged in the Slave-trade, would have a very salutary effect; and would, at least, redeem the City of New-York from the sin, with which she is charged, of being lax in the administration of justice in this important particular.

American Interests in China.—We can scarcely credit the statements made in the China papers, that an American ship-of-war had called at Shanghai, and had refused protection to the persons and property of American citizens. Two journals, however, the *China Mail* and the Hong Kong *Press*, corroborate the report that the United States ship *Hartford*, bearing the flag of Commodore Stribling, arrived at Shanghai, during the invasion panic, and left port almost immediately, though urgent remonstrances against her departure were made by the American residents of the place. The mere report of a proceeding like this calls for satisfactory explanation, and we trust that, for his own sake, Commodore Stribling will be able to give it. American interests, not only in China but in every foreign country where we have any interests at stake, have been so shamefully neglected by the present Administration that we do not look for much in that quarter. But we can hardly believe that an officer in the American Naval service would so far neglect his duty towards his fellow-citizens, in their time of need, as to refuse them the protection and assistance they demanded. The Hong Kong papers are circumstantial in their statements, but we hope to hear them contradicted by later intelligence.

And Yet Another Prince.

The present year of Grace, when bound and shelved, will be a perfect wonder-book. It will read very much like one of the fairy tales, loved of children, where every page is embroidered with surprises and punctuated with princes. As a record of royal pilgrimages it should be bound in purple, and studded with coronets. The summer months were as prolific of princes as of roses. First came the swart Mongolians, from the distant Isle of Niphon, with their paper fans, and loose trowsers and unpronounceable names. Having feted and feasted them we sent them back to the land of their Tycoon, rejoicing and laden with presents. Scarcely had their footsteps become inaudible, as they went their watery way, before the eldest son of our beloved Buchanan's "good friend" crossed our threshold, and to him we extended the friendly hand of greeting. Mindful of his morals and of the mild request of his most excellent mother, we preserved him from contact with Boole and from association with Farley. We threw open the doors of our ball-rooms to him as Prince of the Dance, and hailed him in Trinity as Lord of the Aisles. On our Atlantic threshold we bade him a hearty God-speed, and now his waving plume, with its Bohemian legend, is dancing over the waves. But scarcely has one Prince bowed himself out of our Eastern portals than another comes knocking at our Goldon Gate on the Pacific—the Prince of Hawaii craves audience of our Republic. Exit Albert Edward—enter Prince Lot.

California journals chronicle the arrival of Prince Kamehameha, more familiarly known as "Prince Lot," brother of the reigning King of the Sandwich Islands. It is not stated that the Prince of Hawaii intends to extend his visit beyond the Rocky Mountains, but as it is at least possible that he may, it were well to make proper preparations for his reception. Having just entertained one Prince, we shall be at no loss to entertain another; to use a common expression, "We can do it just as well as not, while our hands are in." It will, of course, be necessary to give him a ball, since the Hawaiians are fond of dancing; or, as they express it, of *hoolah-hoolah*. But with them the *hoolah-hoolah* is a rather violent exercise, and it will be necessary, in this event, to have the floor of the Academy well secured. As a Master of Ceremonies is indispensable, it were well to engage Peter Cooper at once; his late experience eminently qualifies him for enacting this sometimes difficult *rôle*. Again, Mr. Cooper is good authority in matters of dress; and this is a point in which the Hawaiians, notwithstanding their advanced civilization, are not as well versed as Mr. Cooper. Thus, should our olive-complexioned Prince take a fancy to appear at the Academy arrayed in the costume in vogue anterior to Adam's slight pomological indiscretion, Mr. Cooper could drop him some very useful hints relative to a dress coat and regulation trowsers. It is possible that Prince Lot may not extend his visit to our Eastern shores, but it is quite as possible that he may, and in view of this contingency it were well that a Committee should be appointed to made arrangements for the comfort of our hypothetical guest. And common sense suggests that the Committee of 200 be appointed, since they have had experience, and know what to do with a Prince.

The Street Department.

On the twelfth day of next month the official term of our present Street Commissioner expires, and it will become the duty of the Mayor to name his successor. The Street Department is one of the most important branches of our City Government, its annual disbursements exceeding three millions of dollars, and the peculiar nature of its work making it the largest field for peculative jobbery. Under it is one bureau having charge of all the wharves, piers, and slips around Manhattan Island; to another is assigned the care of all streets, roads, and avenues; a third has supervision of public lighting; a fourth of lands, parks, and public squares; a fifth of repairs and supplies; and lastly, there is that most important bureau for the "collection of assessments," which should certainly be attached to the Comptroller's office—its duties having direct connection with the public funds, and but very little with the Street Department proper.

All who remember the condition of this Department during the reign of Charles Devlin, will await with no little anxiety the selection of Capt. Smith's successor. The rescue of this office from the chaos of forgery and corruption which held sway through all its branches previous to the appointment of Mr. Edward Cooper, was one of the most substantial of the many benefits conferred upon our City by the active honesty of Mayor Tiemann. Through the whole period of Mr. Cooper's incumbency, and for the first half of his successor's term, scarcely a day passed which did not bring to light either some flagrant plunder-scheme which had been consummated, and was therefore without remedy, or some scheme of the same kind still in progress, having its origin during Mr. Devlin's term.

All will remember that for months and months, during the years 1858 and 1859, the calendars of every Court possessing jurisdiction in the City were crowded to the last line with fraudulent and unfounded claims, either for work and labor alleged to have been done or supplies alleged to have been furnished while Mayor Wood's last appointee held the office of Street Commissioner. Every claim of this kind was sustained by vouchers officially entitled to recognition, Charles Devlin himself and a majority of the officers under his command invariably giving evidence to the prejudice of the treasury which they had been appointed to protect. It was found that vast sums had been obtained for contracts having no existence; that millions had been disbursed for street openings never made; that political favorites and zealous ward politicians had been drawing pay for half a dozen places while not discharging the duties of any one. To sum up all in one word, forgery and robbery were the rule, any honest claimant standing but little chance of receiving what was due to him unless willing to concede percentages which he could not afford.

Such was the history of the Street Department under the last Street-Commissioner appointed by Mayor Wood, and for the truth of this picture we appeal to the records of almost every Grand Jury which has been in session since that time. It is also matter of history that most, if not all the men who received benefits under this system of organized plunder, were the political friends and supporters of the Mayor—the list of suppositious Street-Inspectors swelling to absolutely fearful proportions during the two or three months preceding the December charter-election of 1857. It is but natural, therefore, that our property holders should experience very keen anxiety as to the character of the gentleman who shall be appointed to this office next month by Mayor Wood. In Capt. Smith we have had an officer against whose official purity not even slander has dared to wag a tongue. An educat-engineer, he has done all that could be done for the City within his term of office, elevating those in his Department who deserved elevation on the sole ground of merit, and never hesitating to punish delinquents or malfeasants, no matter how strong might be their political backers.

A Fusion Judiciary Ticket.

We observe, with much pleasure, that earnest efforts are being made to place before our citizens, at the next election, a fusion Judiciary ticket, which shall be composed of the best men put in nomination by both our great political parties. The Bench is our last refuge for the defence of free institutions, and against any machinery which seeks to elevate bad men to judicial rank, the honest voters of all parties should combine.

It is notorious that certain disgraceful nominations, for both the civil and criminal bench, have been made, and that unless active steps be taken by the friends of decency and order, the ignorance or indifference of a large portion of our voters will make these nominations successful. These are facts which must be taken into consideration by the honest and intelligent of all classes; and those who desire a pure, able and firm Judiciary must be prepared to sacrifice certain abstract prejudices for the attainment of an object so vital. It is inconsistent with the pride, safety or interests of New-York that certain candidates for the bench should not be overwhelmingly defeated.

Various combinations have been suggested for a Fusion Judiciary ticket, but no definite selection has yet been made. To make such action as shall finally be taken, effective, it will be necessary that a few good men now in nomination for certain judicial trusts shall consent to withdraw. This course will be suggested to them alike by patriotic impulse and the despair of running counter to the wishes of many active friends who assisted to place them in nomination. Every such sacrifice, moreover, will establish a permanent claim to public gratitude and meet its reward in the fertile future. As to the particular nominees to be adopted, we have at present no opinion to express, preferring not in any degree to mar the gracefulness of voluntary withdrawal on the part of the candidates who feel themselves best able to wait and most likely by their withdrawal to help the other names on their respective tickets. All purely political issues between the Democratic and Republican parties will of necessity be settled outside the judiciary ticket.

Artistic Matters.

We have just been favored in New-York with an artistic revival more interesting than the exhumation of any Egyptian belle of the Court of the Pharaohs. Cleopatra herself, disinterred in the shape of a monotonous mummy, would hardly charm the most imaginative of antiquarians; but the "Danae" of Wertmuller has flashed out upon New-York after forty years of seclusion in the cabinet of a jealous *virtuoso* at Philadelphia, as fresh and bright and irresistible a vision of loveliness as she was when she turned the heads of our respectable grandfathers in the days before Waterloo. The name of Wertmuller is an artistic tradition in America. Born a Swede, and bred a Frenchman, this exiled court-painter of Louis XVI. is chiefly known to us by his not very edifying or inspiring portrait of Washington. This portrait is a popular household image of the Father of his Country, but it conveys to the æsthetic student the very faintest notion of the artistic ability of the painter. To pass from the contemplation of this rigid, estimable, but rather dreary figure of a stately citizen to the glaring beauty and delicate fascination of the same artist's "Danae," is hardly less of a surprise than it would be to take a quiet supper with Lord John Russell, and find Titian's "Venus" presiding at the teapot.

Wertmuller's "Danae" is a picture of the antique school. It seeks its effect by simplicity of form and unity of tone. It has nothing theatrical in composition, nothing intense in chiaroscuro, nothing exaggerated in expression. It is precisely the sort of picture which all the world will enjoy, and which Mr. Ruskin would denounce. The skillful modeling of the form is not more admirable than the warmth and reality of the carnations. It has neither the sumptuous magnificence of the great Venetian school, nor the pale and aerial grace of such pictures as Scheffer's "Hebe." It is simply an idealization under the most accurate human type of the old mythological beauty whom the chief of Olympus descended to adore. In all aspects, as a striking representation of breathing, mortal loveliness; and as a specimen of art, as it was understood in the days of David and Canova, this picture, now on exhibition at No. 42 East Fourteenth-street, is well worthy of a visit. It was bought forty years ago by the late Mr. Bird of Philadelphia, and has ever since been secluded from public view in his house. On his death it was resold, and the present owner, now in treaty for the sale of the picture with the Royal Academy of Stockholm, is exhibiting here for a short time, pending those negotiations.

Clinical Lectures at Bellevue Hospital.

The annual course of Clinical Lectures, at Bellevue Hospital, was inaugurated yesterday afternoon. The introductory was delivered by the President of the Medical Board of the Hospital, Dr. John W. Francis. The Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction was present, as were about 200 students. Mr. S. Draper, President of the Board of Commissioners, presided. On taking the Chair, he alluded briefly to the duties of those connected with the institution, and spoke favorably of the manner in which the duties had been discharged. He believed the government of the Hospital had been such as to commend it to the people of New-York, and place it on a footing with any other similar institution in the country. He stated that the Board had spent $15,000 within the past six months in perfecting arrangements whereby to facilitate its future operations, which would tend to crown them with still greater success than ever. When Mr. Draper had concluded, Dr. Valentine Mott arose, and was warmly greeted. He said he appeared before the students as a representative of the Medical Board, simply to urge upon them the necessity of giving earnest heed to the instruction they would there receive. He then introduced Dr. Francis, who said he appeared before them again as an instructor only at the earnest solicitation of the Medical Faculty connected with the Hospital. In some respects, he said, the old administration had been changed for a new one, which he had no doubt would further the interests of the institution. The Bellevue Hospital was now considered, for many reasons, the first in the land. An improved code of laws had been added which rendered its operations more than ever effective. He would not then attempt to lecture upon any specific disease, but rather point out to the students the facilities now offered them for the acquisition of that practical knowledge which could be obtained in the example daily offered at this institution. And he trusted they would see the necessity of making the most of the opportunity offorded them. Dr. Francis was several times applauded in the course of his address, and concluded with an earnest appeal to the students to be diligent in the labor assigned to their hands, recommending this as being the very best method by which they could advance to ultimate perfection in medical science. The following gentlemen compose the Medical Board for the ensuing year: Drs. J. W. Francis, Valentine Mott, Green, Loomis, A. B. Mott, Jas. R. Wood, Taylor, Church and McCready

IMPORTANT EUROPEAN NEWS.

ADDITIONAL BY THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Details of the Battle of Volturno.

RUMORED SURRENDER OF CAPUA.

Entry of the Sardinian Troops Into Naples.

French Preparations for the Defence of the Pope.

AUSTRIAN MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, Oct. 23.

The *City of Washington* left Liverpool at 3:40 P. M. of the 10th, and Queenstown at 6 P. M. of the 11th.

Passed, at 9 A. M. of the 11th, the *Kangaroo*, bound up the Channel.

The ship *Andrew Foster* arrived at Liverpool on the 10th.

The *City of Washington* encountered strong N. W. and S. W. gales the entire passage. She had 518 passengers for New-York.

THE BATTLE OF VOLTURNO.

The news by the *City of Washington* is mainly confined to the details of the battle of Volturno.

The Neapolitans, estimated at 30,000, attacked the Garibaldians on the 1st, under cover of a thick mist, andcarried some positions, and for a time succeeded in driving back the Garibaldians, whose numbers did not reach half theirs. GARIBALDI went forward, revolver in hand, cheering on his men, and after a desperate fight of eight hours duration, the Neapolitans were broken and routed, and were pursued close under the walls of Capua.

A brigade of Germans was cut off from the main body of the Neapolitan army and driven to the mountains. The Garibaldians took five thousand prisoners, and it was estimated that the Neapolitans had three thousand killed and wounded. The loss of the Garibaldians was stated at between twelve hundred and two thousand men.

The Royalists subsequently made a sortie from Capua to the rescue of the German brigade, but were repulsed. The King of Naples and his brothers were present at the battle.

Rumors were current that Capua had surrendered, and that the bombardment of the town was progressing, but neither had been confirmed.

The line of the Volturno was still strongly protected, and it was said the Neapolitans were prepared to defend their positions.

Some Sardinian troops assisted the Garibaldians in the battle.

IMPORTANT ITALIAN NEWS.

GARIBALDI had called on the King of Sardinia to go to Naples, and to send him 14,000 men immediately.

The Piedmontese troops had entered the Neapolitan territory.

It was reported that three of the great Powers had protested against the entry of the Sardinians into Naples.

MAZZINI had quitted Naples, by request of the Pro-Dictator.

Advices from the Papal States indicate no change in the state of affairs there.

The Pope remained at Rome.

Gen. LAMORICIERE had returned to France.

The French had occupied numerous places near Rome.

It was reported that a third division will be sent from France to Rome.

The Paris Bourse was dull and depressed. Rentes, 68f. 80c.

AUSTRIAN MOVEMENTS.

Military movements on a vast scale are reported in Austria.

MISCELLANEOUS.

News from Peking, to the commencement of July, had been received in St. Petersburgh, but there was nothing of importance.

The English funds were depressed by heavy exports to France.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Thursday, Noon.

There is no change to report in Italian affairs.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

OCT. 10.—MESSRS. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO., report FLOUR dull, and declined 6d. @ 9d. quoted 28s. 6d.@31s. 6d. WHEAT dull, and declined 1d.@2d. for central, and Western 11s. 8d.@12s. 5d, Southern 12s. 6d.@12s. 8d., White 12s. 6d. @14s. CORN firm; mixed and yellow 36s. 6d.@37s., white 39s.@40s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

OCT. 10.—BEEF is dull. PORK quiet and firm. BACON quiet. LARD quiet, and quotations are barely maintained. TALLOW—There has been an average business, without quotable change.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

OCT. 10.—ASHES—Pots are quiet, at 21s. 10d.; Pearls quiet. SUGAR firm. RICE quiet. COFFEE quiet. RESIN firm; common, 5s. 3d.@5s. 5d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 31s. 6d.@31s. 9d.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT has a downward tendency, and quotations are barely maintained. SUGAR steady. COFFEE quiet. RICE quiet. TEA slow of sale at unchanged quotations. TALLOW slightly advanced—quoted 55s. 6d. LINSEED OIL, 30s. 3d. IRON—Scotch Pig firm, at 52s. 3d. INDIGO—The annual sales have commenced; inferior qualities dull, but unchanged, with an increased demand.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The latest sales were Illinois Central shares 17½@18 discount; Erie Railroad, 40½@41¾; New-York Central Railroad, 81; Pennsylvania Central Railroad, 40.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

By Telegraph from Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday noon.

COTTON.—The market is buoyant, and the sales today will reach from 12,000 to 15,000 bales, at full prices.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for breadstuffs to-day is quiet but firm.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market is generally dull.

PRODUCE—Resin firm and active at 5s. 4d.@5s. 5d. Rice firm. Other articles generally unchanged.

LONDON, Thursday, Noon.

CONSULS—For money, 93; for account, 93@93¼.

TALLOW advanced; quoted 57s. BREADSTUFFS firm. RICE firm, with a slight advance on all qualities. Other articles are generally unchanged.

Non-Arrival of the Canadian.

FATHER POINT, C. E., Wednesday, Oct. 24.

No signs of the steamer *Canadian*, fully due, with Liverpool dates, and Londonderry, of the 12th inst. Raining; calm.

From the British West Indies.

St. Vincent dates of Sept. 8 state that the weather had been oppressively warm, and copious showers were forwarding the sugar crop.

Yellow fever was somewhat prevalent in the windward district, and a good many cases had proved fatal.

The shipments of sugar, molasses, rum, and arrow-root show an increase over last year.

At Barbados the crops were very promising, the sugar-cane having, under the influence of copious rains, fully recovered from the late severe draught.

Influenza was slightly prevalent. Business was very dull. There had been a few arrivals from the States, with cargoes of breadstuffs and fish.

Gov. COCKBURN, of Granada, had arrived at Montserrat, and been sworn in by the Privy Council, the House of Assembly not being in session. His appointment had been well received.

The Portuguese brig *Funchal* had arrived at St. Kitt's, from Demerara, with emigrants, the greater portion of whom would be domiciled on estates there, the remainder going to Demerara.

Arrived at St. Kitt's, Sept. 17, schooner *M. Skinner*, AMIDON, from Elizabeth City; 18th, brig *Ann Elizabeth*, SEELY, New-York; 20th, schooner *Baltimore*, COX, East Coast.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Arrival of the American Minister—Fall of Guadalajara Confirmed—Evacuation of Puebla—Liberal Successes.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

The steamship *Tennessee* has arrived from Vera Cruz, Oct. 21.

Minister MCLANE arrived there in the steam sloop-of-war *Pawnee*, on the 17th.

The sloop-of-war *Savannah* sailed for New-York on the 19th, and the steam-frigate *Susquehanna* for Key West on the same day.

The capture of Guadalajara is confirmed. The sufferings of the people during the siege were intense.

Gen. DEGOLLADO had been detected in communication with the enemy, and was ordered to Vera Cruz for trial.

The British and Prussian Ministers had gone to Jalapa.

Distress at the Capital was very great.

It was reported that Puebla had been abandoned, and the garrison called into Mexico.

The health of Vera Cruz and the American Squadron was excellent.

The *Tennessee* brought $43,500 in specie. B. LEDERS, Secretary of Legation to Mexico, came a passenger.

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Title to the New-York Post-office—Midshipmen at the Naval Academy—Spanish Territorial Aggrandizement, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

Attorney-General BLACK has as yet given no opinion on the title to the New-York Post-office.

The class of acting midshipmen at the Naval Academy the present year numbers ninety-seven. Among them is a son of Hon. WM. L. YANCEY, who enters for a five years' course. Is the Union safe for that term? Mr. Y. must think so.

There is no reliance to be placed on the silly stories about Spanish territorial aggrandizement in America. Señor TESSARA's positive assurances on this subject are entirely satisfactory to our Government.

RICE's explosive shell was tested yesterday at Fort Monroe. Twenty shots were fired, but the opinion of the Board has not yet been received. Q.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1860.

The fortunate bidders for the ten million five per cent. loan will, no doubt, make a profit of at least three per cent. upon the same in the course of a few months. It was supposed that the amount offered would be greater than it was, but it appears that the foreign bids were withdrawn a day or two before the time appointed for opening them. If this is the fact, then the whole of the forty-six bids were on American account, which is altogether better, for it shows that our own capitalists have confidence in the stability of the Government, while foreigners distrust it.

The threats of disunion and civil war which are so common have, perhaps, made more impression abroad than at home. But the distrust of foreign capitalists will be of short duration. There is a strong disposition abroad to invest capital in American securities at this time, while everything in Europe seems to be shaky, except as far as England is concerned. When confidence in the strength and integrity of our Government shall be restored there, a flood of capital will be turned towards the United States. Another reason why larger offers were not made for the ten million loan may be that most capital is now employed in moving the heavy grain crops of the West.

Fire in Leavenworth, K. T.

LEAVENWORTH, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

A fire at 3 o'clock this morning destroyed eight or ten frame buildings on the northeast corner of Third and Shawnee streets. With two exceptions the buildings were of no great value. The stocks were mostly removed with but little damage. The total loss will probably amount to $10,000, on which there is less than $2,000 insurance, $1,000 in Western Massachusetts Companies, the remainder divided between several other Companies. The fire originated accidentally in a furniture-store.

The Philadelphia Board of Trade, &c.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Wednesday, Oct. 24.

The Philadelphia Board of Trade Delegation arrived here this evening in good health.

The amount of dust brought from Denver City by the Pike's Peak Express for the past week, is $14,423. There is no news from the mines. The route between here and the Peak is thronged with emigrant trains going in both directions.

Movements of Senator Douglas, &c.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

Mr. DOUGLAS arrived here last evening, and was enthusiastically received. He addressed a large assembly to-day.

HENRY A. MONTGOMERY, Superintendent of the Central Pacific Telegraph Company, successfully laid a mile of cable here to-day.

Massachusetts Politics.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

The Breckinridge Democrats of the Sixth District to-day nominated Dr. GEORGE B. LORING for Congress.

Narrow Escape of Col. Preston.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

A letter from Col. PRESTON, Minister to Spain, gives an account of the narrow escape of himself and family from drowning, in a vessel on which they had embarked at Marseilles, *en route* for Madrid. Col. P. was saved by the desperate exertions of Maltese and Catalan boatmen.

Boiler Explosion.

LEE, Mass., Wednesday, Oct. 24.

One of the boilers at PLATNER & SMITH'S new paper mill in this town exploded this morning at 5 o'clock, seriously and probably fatally injuring JOHN DUTCHER, of Kent, Conn. The damage to property by fire and the explosion amount to $6,000. The same building was seriously damaged last June and had but just been repaired.

Steamer Sunk in the Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, Oct. 24.

The steamer *Fred Trow*, bound from Memphis for Cincinnati with 1,000 bales of cotton, sunk at Island Number Ten. The boat is a total loss.

Boiler Explosion and Loss of Life.

LOWELL, Mass., Wednesday, Oct. 24.

The boiler for heating the Suffolk Mill, exploded to-day, killing WALTER W. BRIGGS, assistant-engineer, and severely injuring CHARLES C. STEARNS, an overseer of the mill.

A New One-Cent Envelope.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

A letter from Washington states that the Post-master-General has adopted and ordered a one-cent self-sealing envelope, which will soon be supplied to post-offices throughout the country.

Obituary.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

Hon. Mr. DE BLAQUIERE died suddenly last night of apoplexy. He went to bed in usual health.

The Syrian Fund.

The Committee for the Relief of the Destitute and Suffering in Syria acknowledge the receipt of the following sums:

Philanthropas, $5; Jesse Carter, Mobile, $15; M. J. C., $5; A Laboring Female, $5; Hattie A. Atherton, $1; First Church and Society, West Springfield, Mass., $24 75; Euclid-street Presbyterian Church, Cleveland, Ohio, $65 29; A Book-keeper, $3; S. S. J., $3; D. G., Detroit, $10; First Methodist Episcopal Church, New-Haven, $71 21; M. Cran, Bridgeton, N. J., $10; Mrs. Rachel Hogshead, Granada, Miss., $10; Miss H. J. Rogers, Southampton, L. I., $25; M. L., Franklin County, Kentucky, $1; Reformed Dutch Church, Blooming Grove, N. Y., $27 25; H. A. F., $5; St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Wilmington, Del., $45; Sunday School, St. Andrew's P. E. Church, Wilmington, Del., $15; Second Reformed Dutch Church, Tarrytown, $83; Solland, Mass., $1. Total, $457. Previously acknowledged, $18,087 89—Total, $18,544 89.

WM. A. BOOTH, Treasurer, No. 95 Front-st.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av., and 29th-st., New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Wedding Cards, Notes, &c., all the new styles, elegantly engraved. See the orange blossom wedding envelope; satin tie for cards, &c. Sold only at EVERDELL'S old depôt, No. 302 Broadway.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO., No. 509 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Will you repair your house, and repaint and embellish it, and will you allow the more curious and costly tabernacle of your soul to go to decay, and do nothing to stay the work of ruin? Do nothing so absurd; but cherish and conserve the beauty and efficiency of the fabric as a grateful duty. If your hair has turned gray or is falling off, in consequence of local or constitutional disease, or false medication, or grief, or inherited tendencies, use
MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER
and
ZYLOBALSAMUM,
and learn what treasures have been vouchsafed to science and skill for the benefit of man. The one will reproduce and the other cultivate and beautify the natural ornament of the head.
Dépôt and Sales Office No. 198 Greenwich-st; also for sale at No. 612 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machine.
The undersigned, missionary to Constantinople, has examined more than twenty different kinds of sewing machines, and after some six weeks' experience with WILLCOX & GIBBS' Patent, he has purchased one of them, as the *best adapted* to the wants of his family, and as *the least liable to require repair*.
July 3, 1860. OLIVER CRANE.
JAS. WILLCOX, Manufacturer.
No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company's
SEWING MACHINES,
With Hemmers, Binders, Corders and Markers,
Are the only machines that fully meet all the wants of families and manufacturers. They make lock-stitch seams alike on both sides, without a ridge that can be ironed off—the only stitch that will not ravel.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.
Send for a circular.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his radical cure Truss with success in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's church.

Trees and Plants
For sale by
KING & MURRAY,
FLUSHING, L. I.
For catalogues of every variety, both Fruit and Ornamental, apply as above, or at No. 244 Pearl-st., New-York.

Cahill & Wood, successors to S. Cahill, are selling their Balmoral Boots for ladies at $3 50; House Slippers, 75 cents to $1. A large and extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes for ladies, gentlemen and misses, boys and children, at moderate prices.
CAHILL & WOOD,
No. 627 Broadway, between Bleecker and Houston sts.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Burnside's Pure Old Rye Whisky is acknowledged to be a pure and palatable article, and to the debilitated commends itself as a stimulant of the safest description.
Sole Agents, C. & R. N. WHITE, No. 54 Cedar-st.

"A Beautiful Complexion" is desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow White Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

French Imported Ladies' Shoes.
At M. L. HILL'S, No. 571 Broadway. Warm cork sole and thick Boots of all kinds; Slippers and quilted Shoes of all colors; Children's Boots, from Este and other makers in Paris.

William Taylor's New Saloon,
NO. 555 BROADWAY.
Refreshments of all kinds can be here obtained by ladies and gentlemen at all hours of the day and evening.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order.
Dépôt No. 32 Platt-st.

President Buchanan for the Ledger does write, and buys his hats from the hatter GEO. WHITE. This is the truth, of course; no fiction, that No. 216 Broadway is the Emporium of Fashion.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.* E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

MARRIED.

POE—PECK.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 23, at Memorial Church, by Rev. E. R. S. Cook, AUGUSTUS H. POE to NETTIE PECK, all of this City.

MERRITT—ROWE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 24, at the Church of the Messiah, by Rev. Dr. Osgood, JULIA TERESA, youngest daughter of James Rowe, Esq., to J. KING MERRITT, M. D., all of this City.

FARRINGTON—DE VOE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 24, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, WM. H. FARRINGTON to SOPHIE, eldest daughter of Thos. F. De Voe, Esq., all of this City.

ELEWETT—MAYER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 23, by Rev. Theo. A. Eaton, BENJAMIN B. ELEWETT to LAVINIA MAYER, daughter of the late C. S. Mayer, all of this City.

BEARDSLEY—SMITH.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 24, by Rev. Wm. F. Morgan, D. D., HOMER SWIFT BEARDSLEY to LOUISE, second daughter of Atchison P. Smith, Esq., all of this City.

SAWYER—TRUMBULL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 23, by Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, EDWARD P. SAWYER and ELIZA A., daughter of the late C. B. Trumbull.

TRAVIS—LEVERICH.—At Peekskill, on Wednesday, Oct. 24, by Rev. P. H. Ferril, Mr. CYRUS TRAVIS to SUSIA A., daughter of Caleb Leverich, Esq., all of Peekskill.

☞ Peekskill papers please copy.

WILLIAMS—ALLEN.—At Lisbon, Conn., on Tuesday, Oct. 23, by Rev. J. A. Hazen, G. B. WILLIAMS, of Jersey City, to HARRIET M. ALLEN, of the former place.

DIED.

TURNER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 23, after a long and severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, REBECCA STETSON, relict of Williams Turner, formerly of Boston, Mass., aged 59 years, 9 months and 13 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, William B. Bordman, No. 112 McDougal-st., on Friday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family, and those of her sons, Henry W., Edward F., Charles George and Nathan F. Turner, and of her son-in-law Wm. B. Boardman, and the members of Amity Lodge, No. 323, F. A. M., are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

GRIFFITHS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 24, Rev. JOSEPH W. GRIFFITHS, of Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., in the 79th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Oak Hill Cemetery for interment. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his residence, at Nyack, on Friday, 26th inst., at 11 A. M.

WHITING.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 23, MARY JANE WHITING, for 21 years Vice-Principal of Ward School No. 14.

The friends of the family, former pupils and School officers are invited to attend the funeral, to-day (Thursday) at 1 o'clock, from the Church of the Messiah.

KNAPP.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Oct. 24, of disease of the heart, JONATHAN KNAPP, in the 67th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his sons George C. and Robert M. Knapp, are invited to attend the funeral without further notice, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 3 Lewis-place, near Peck-slip ferry. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

SINCLAIR.—At Fort Chester, on Wednesday, Oct. 24, of croup, HIRAM WISNER, youngest son of William and Mary J. Sinclair, in the 7th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, at Fort Chester, on Thursday, 25th inst., at 3 P. M. The New-Haven train leaves 27th st. at 12 M., returning leaves Port Chester at 4:20 and 6¾ P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 507, Oct. 24, 1860.
59, 66, 4, 2, 79, 24, 78, 25, 67, 26, 21, 17, 60.
Class No. 508, Oct. 24, 1860.
25, 3, 41, 58, 38, 56, 23, 8, 44, 43, 39, 7, 53, 37.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Oct. 24, 1860.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE—BY HON. GEORGE BANCROFT, the great Historian, now publishing, in parts, in THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.

MOTHERS READ THIS.—THE EDITOR OF the Mississippi *Baptist*, published at Jackson, says: "Our infant has been brought through the critical period of cutting its first teeth with scarcely a fever. We use Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP daily, and would advise all parents to procure a supply. Sold by all druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

EXTRACTION OF CORNS, &c.—IT WILL BE seen by an advertisement in another column, that Mr. RANDALL, of No. 98 Regent-st., London, (whose ability has preceded him,) has arrived on a professional visit and located himself at No. 53 Bond-st.

$40. PARKER SEWING-MACHINE. $40.
FIRST-CLASS, DOUBLE-THREAD,
Rapid and Noiseless, under patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, &c. Agents wanted.
Office, VERNON & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

ADAMS' EXPRESS CO. GIVE PROMPT attention to the collection of drafts, notes, acceptances, bills, &c., in all parts of the East, West, South, and Southwest.

JOHN B. GOUGH LECTURES THIS EVENING at the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

MERCHANTS HAVING DRAFTS, ACCOUNTS, bills, acceptances, &c., to collect, can have the same attended to promptly, and at a moderate charge, by ADAMS' EXPRESS CO.

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DOWNER'S
AND
THE PORTLAND
DEODORIZED
KEROSENE OIL.
A FULL SUPPLY
GUARANTEED OUR CUSTOMERS
AT ALL TIMES,
BY THE
SOLE AGENTS,
J. H. BRUNDAGE & CO.,
NOS. 36 AND 38
BURLING-SLIP.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
The third Lecture
BY
JOHN B. GOUGH,
will be delivered
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 25,
at the
Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, commencing at 8 o'clock.
Tickets will be for sale at Swayne's, in Fulton-st., and also at Nos. 182 and 184 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.
Setting forth all the strong and weak points of character and disposition, what to encourage, and what to restrain.
WILL AID YOUNG MEN
Just starting in life, who are full of zeal, strength and courage, and yet have little experience
IN GOVERNING THEIR PASSIONS,
And bringing their moral and intellectual powers into the ascendant, thereby qualifying them for
SELECTING PROPER PURSUITS,
In which their abilities can be used to the best advantage, and their defects most effectually overcome, thus securing the best results of their efforts,
AND GAINING HONOR AND HAPPINESS.
These examinations are given verbally, with all the candor and faithfulness of confidential communications, and, when desired,
FULL WRITTEN DESCRIPTIONS
Are made, accompanied by a book or chart with illustration of the organs, large and small, with full instructions how to cultivate and direct every faculty and emotion.
By FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS INHALED, its healing balsamic odors are brought in direct contact with the lining membrances of the
Throat, Bronchial Tubes and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs.
Relieving at once any pain or oppression, and healing any irritation or inflammation.
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS TAKEN UPON SUGAR, it forms an unequaled soothing and healing syrup for coughs and all throat diseases.
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS APPLIED, its magnetic or concentrated curative powers render it a most speedy and efficient
PAIN ANNIHILATOR.
Olive Tar is not sticky—does not discolor.
Fifty cents a bottle, at No. 442 Broadway, New-York, and by all druggists.

J. R. STAFFORD'S
IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS.
Are a soluble preparation of iron and sulphur, identical with that existing in the blood of a perfectly healthy person. Uniting with the digested food,
THEY REVITALIZE AND PURIFY THE BLOOD,
THEY IMPART ENERGY TO THE NERVOUS SYSTEM,
THEY INVIGORATE THE LIVER,
THEY STRENGTHEN THE DIGESTION,
THEY REGULATE THE SECRETIONS OF THE BODY,
AND ARE A SPECIFIC FOR ALL FEMALE WEAKNESSES.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR A PACKAGE.
At 442 Broadway, New-York, and all Druggists.

A PAMPHLET CONTAINING TESTIMONIALS FROM THE following and many other well-known prominent persons, will be sent to any address, *free by mail*:
GEO. LAW, Esq., 6th-av., New-York.
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GEN. DUFF GREEN, Washington, D. C.
COL. SAMUEL COLT, Hartford, Conn.
COL. CHAS. MAY, U. S. A.
REV. JOSHUA LEAVITT, Ed. *Independent*, N. Y.
REV. EDWARD BRIGHT, Ed. *Examiner*, New-York.
REV. D. W. CROSE, Agt., Am. Bible Union, N. Y.
REV. O. F. A. SPINNING, Butternuts, N. Y.
Rev. DR LEONARD, Exeter, N. H.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

FALL AND WINTER.
I am now prepared to offer one of the largest and most extensive stocks of ready-made Fall and Winter clothing ever offered in this City. This stock is all new, manufactured from the latest importations, cut and made in the most tasty style and fashionable manner. Articles in this line will be sold less than at any other establishment in the City. Youths and boys clothing, school outfits, &c., in every variety. Custom-room and furnishing department not excelled in taste, style, or fit. In every instance when parties are not satisfied their money will be returned.
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest store in the City.

BALLOU'S
BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented Nov. 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT WARRANTED TO FIT, Made to measure at $15, $18, $24, etc., etc., per dozen. No order made for less than half-a-dozen shirts.
BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 109 Broadway, New-York. Wholesale Trade supplied on the usual terms.

FRENCH'S CELEBRATED CONICAL WASHING MACHINE.
ENEQUALED AND INDISPENSABLE!
PRICE ONLY TEN DOLLARS.
Dépôt No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.
Agents wanted in all parts of the United States.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.
Address Box No. 2,892 Post-office, New-York.
F. & R. FRENCH.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL
Will be held at
THE CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS,
No. 446 Broadway,
Oct. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 1860.
Music by Dodworth's Band.
Tickets 50 cents each; can be had at the door.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, PLUMBERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS.
The UNIVERSAL—a new and improved Range.
R. W. BENEDICT, No. 128 Water-st., corner Beekman.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Fall arrangement commencing Oct. 15, 1860. Three fast trains daily from New-York to Albany, leaving 26th-st. station at 7 A. M., 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., making direct connections with the New-York Central Railroad. Passenger can purchase tickets and have their baggage checked through to all principal places, west, northwest and southwest.

COLLECTIONS MADE IN ALL THE CITIES and towns in the East, West, South, and Southwest, at moderate rates, by ADAMS' EXPRESS CO.

JOHN B. GOUGH LECTURES THIS EVENING at the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

THE INDEPENDENT, FOR THIS WEEK, IS OUT TO-DAY!
Containing a new and original poem by
MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,
Entitled
"LINES ON THE DEATH OF ANNIE, WHO DIED AT MILAN, ITALY."
HORACE GREELEY
Contributes a stirring and eloquent article on
"THE EVE OF THE BATTLE,"
In which he addresses earnest and pathetic words to the Friends of Freedom throughout the Nation.
WILLIAM PAGE,
The distinguished artist, furnishes an admirable critique on
"THE VENETIAN SCHOOL AND TITIAN."
No artist, or lover of art, should omit to read the fine papers which Mr. Page is contributing to the INDEPENDENT.
REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D.
Is a regular contributor to the INDEPENDENT. His article in this week's number is entitled
"THE FAR COUNTRY."
A Biograpical sketch, full of personal reminiscences, entitled,
"RECOLLECTIONS OF MENDELSHON,"
Is from the pen of
BAYARD TAYLOR.
The usual Sermon
BY
HENRY WARD BEECHER
Is given this week, printed from a phonographic report revised by himself.
"AUTUMN ON THE MOUNTAIN,"
BY
GRACE GREENWOOD,
being one of her most graceful and pleasing sketches.
"CHRIST SAVING THE NATIONS,"
A Hymn,
BY
THEODORE TILTON.
"NOTES FROM THE CAPITOL,"
BY
D. W. BARTLETT,
who is the INDEPENDENT'S regular Washington Correspondent.
"MINNESOTA AS A PLACE FOR INVALIDS,"
BY
REV. HORACE BUSHNELL, D. D.
Any person who will send to the office of the INDEPENDENT the names of three new subscribers, accompanied with the money, (that is, $6 for the three mail subscriptions,) will receive a gift of a handsome copy of
WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY,
Pictorial Edition, containing 1,500 engraved illustrations. The price of the Dictionary alone at the bookstores is $6 50.
TERMS—$2 per annum, in advance; 50 cents additional if delivered in New-York or Brooklyn by carrier; 6 cents per single copy.
Address JOSEPH H. RICHARDS,
Publisher,
No. 5 Beekman-st.,
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FRICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.
Purchasers of motive engines of moderate power sometimes say "that they can buy *small* steam-engines which anybody can manage, and that are quite free from danger."
The following paragraph, which we copy from the New-York *Times* of Tuesday, the 17th October, 1860, will show to all such purchasers *what a small portable steam-engine* "RECENTLY PUT UP," is capable of doing:
DEPLORABLE CALAMITY—FIVE LIVES LOST.—A letter from Collinsville, Ind., dated on the 11th instant, says: "To-day one of the most awful calamities that ever happened to a small village, occurred here. The small portable engine and boiler recently put up by Mr. J. A. Logan, on Main-st., opposite Mrs. Wickliffe's residence, burst with tremendous force, instantly killing Mr. Logan, little Willie H. Wing, son of Dr. H. Wing, and two other men, names not known, and fatally injuring Turner, Johnson, and severely scalding several others. Willie was blown through the end of the building nearly one hundred yards, and through a board fence, but was, strange to tell, not much disfigured. The two not recognized were shockingly mutilated, their heads torn to pieces. The boiler was thrown across the street, carrying away in its course a fence and the wood-house of Mrs. Wickliffe."
Now, there is nothing which a "small portable steam-engine" can do that cannot be done by one of the smaller size of Ericsson's Caloric Engine, EXCEPT exploding with this frightful destruction of limb and life. ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE is as safe as a Franklin stove. UPWARDS OF FIVE HUNDRED OF THEM ARE IN PRACTICAL OPERATION.
ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE may be had by the single engine, or in numbers, at the Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane, corner of Hudson-st., in the City of New-York.
Send for a pamphlet.

ESTABLISHED TWENTY YEARS.
HIRAM ANDERSON.
BOWERY.
ELEGANT CARPETS!!
From Crossley & Sons.
500 pieces
ENGLISH MEDALLION CARPETS,
With Borders,
CHURCH CARPETS, ROYAL VELVETS,
OFFICE CARPETS.
English Velvet, $1 25 per yard.
Crossley's Brussels, 85c. per yard.
DAMASK AND TILE
FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS,
An elegant article,
HIRAM ANDERSON,
No. 99 Bowery.
Lowell Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets at Low Prices. 20,000 yards Ingrain Carpeting, 3s. and 4s. per yard. Rugs, Mats, Matting, Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers and English Druggets 4 yards wide, all at prices far below any quoted in this City.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

MOREHEAD'S MAGIC EYE-WATER.
A SAFE, PROMPT AND INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR ALL INFLAMMATORY AND EXTERNAL DISEASES OF THE EYE.
This new and beautiful preparation has been suggested by recent discoveries in chemical science, and is indorsed and recommended by several of the most eminent physicians in the City, who have tested it in their practice. A valuable and reliable eye-water is needed. Few diseases are more annoying and prevalent than those of the eye. Few are so readily relieved if the proper means be used in time, and none are more serious if they be neglected.
It is not departing from the truth to assert, that in nearly all cases where the the internal structure of the eye is not involved, a few applications of the MAGIC EYE-WATER will restore perfect health to the organ, and render any further doctoring or medication unnecessary.
The proprietor would regret to insult the good sense of the public by recommending his Eye-water as a certain cure for *Amaurosis*, which is a paralysis of the optic-nerve; for *Cataract*, in which the crystaline lens, or window of the eye, has become opaque or darkened, or even to squint at curing *Strabismus*, and promise to make crooked eyes straight. No such nonsense is intimated. Any person with "half an eye" could readily see through such an assumption. We simply offer the world a safe, prompt, and reliable remedy for all external complaints of the eye, and for all conditions of inflammation of the organ. We further assert that the MAGIC EYE-WATER will give tone and strength to the sight, and impart new vigor to enfeebled vision. This is the whole story.
Manufactured by the proprietor, D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D., No. 19 Walker-st., New-York.
MOREHEAD'S MAGIC EYE

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, or as waitress and chambermaid; will be found willing and obliging. Can give the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 276 1st-av., first floor, front room, on the corner, one door from 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or child's nurse and seamstress in a private family; has the best of reference, and is not long from Philadelphia; has always lived in private families; is desirous of a good home. Call at No. 115 West 16th-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by two young women: Protestants; one as chambermaid, and to take care of children or sew; has no objection to the country; the other as nurse and seamstress; has good City reference. Can be seen this engagement, at No. 42 West 30th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young woman a situation as chambermaid or waitress; the best of City reference given; can be seen at her present situation. Apply, for two days, at No. 26 East 13th-st., near 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant girl as waitress, or chambermaid in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 33 13th-st., between 5th and 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress, and is a good sewer; has lived with the best of families in this City, and has reference to that effect; can be seen for two days at No. 144 East 21st-st., Span No. 16.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and laundress, nurse and seamstress, laundress or waitress only, by a young woman highly recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or chamber-maid and fine washer, by a young woman, with first-rate City reference; is smart, willing and obliging. Apply for or address J. R., No. 2 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman a situation as chambermaid, and to do plain sewing, or assist with washing and ironing. Has good reference. Can be seen, for two days, if not suited, at No. 274 East 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl as chambermaid or waiter, or to assist in washing and ironing; best of City references from her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 809 7th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 462 6th-av., corner of 26th-st., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or take charge of a baby and do sewing; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 81 East 22d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid or waitress; understands her business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 84 West 14th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress by a girl who has good recommendations. She can be seen at Dr. Hutton's, No. 115 6th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman who will present the best of reference. No objection to country or city. Call at No. 110 East 22d-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or as nurse and to do plain sewing. Call at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young Protestant girl as chambermaid, or waiter, or nurse and plain sewer. The best of reference. Call at No. 39 5th-st., near 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing; the best of reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 87 West 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG AMERican woman wants a situation as chambermaid or waiter. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 228 Mott-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, in a private family; perfectly understands her business. Can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 43 Clarkson-st., between Hudson and Greenwich sts., front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a very responsible and highly-recommended girl to do chamberwork and sewing or would assist in the care of children; is a person of very neat appearance, experienced in her duties and will appreciate a permanent and steady home; is of Protestant principles. Apply at 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a competent young girl, as chambermaid and seamstress; is a very neat sewer; or to take care of a baby; has had three years' experience; can give City reference. Call at No. 158 3d-av., in the store, near 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a neat, respectable English Protestant girl, with the best of City reference, a situation in either of the above capacities; is a thorough waitress, and in every respect a competent domestic; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation, as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family, by a very competent girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 100 West 19th-st., near 6th av., during two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 462 6th-av., corner of 26th-st., third floor.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a steady and experienced woman, Scotch Protestant; can take charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up by hand. Apply Thursday and Friday at No. 54 12th-st., two doors west of Broadway,

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-class cook; understands all branches of cooking; jellies, ice cream, all desserts, bread and biscuit making, also, in the best manner. Has lived with the most respectable City families for the last 6 years, to whom she refers. Call at No. 122 Amity-st., first floor, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands soups, pastries, jellies and game; is fully competent to take full charge of cake making in all its branches. Can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 248 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class cook; perfectly understands her business; has lived three years in her last place. Can give the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 43 Clarkson-st., between Hudson and Greenwich sts., front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation as such in a private family; she thoroughly understands both the English and American styles of cooking, and can furnish the best of City reference. Apply at No. 157 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant, a situation as cook, who thoroughly understands all kinds of ordinary cooking, and is a first-rate bread-maker, and is willing to do part of the washing; good City references to be had. Call at No. 46 17th-st., near 6th-av., in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, in a private family, as cook; she understands her business in all its branches—meats, soups and game and all kinds of desserts; the best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 2.0 West 25th-st., between 6th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a woman who is well acquainted with her business in all its branches; has no objection to the City, but the country would be preferred. Best of references given from her last situation, where she has lived a number of years. Apply at No. 40 4th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as good cook, who properly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; understands the care of milk and butter; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 121 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman, as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of soups, game and pastry; is a first-rate baker; has the best of City reference as to character and capability. Call for two days, at No 388 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman, a situation as cook in a gentleman's family; understands all kinds of cooking, and the entire charge of a kitchen; has good City references. Call for two days at No. 29 Macdougal-st., corner Charlton-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL a situation as first-class cook, capable of cooking European and American cooking in all their various forms; best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 425 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE WOman, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, until suited, No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th-sts., Room No. 2.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY RESPECTable woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands soups, jellies, flare-maneges, &c., &c.; ten years' City references from first-class families. Can be seen for two days at No. 15 5th-st., near the Bowery.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as cook in a private family; is well experienced with her business in all its branches; can give satisfactory reference. Address No. 44 East 40th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A GOOD cook; is a first-class baker of bread and pastry; understands all kinds of soups and desserts; has no objection to a good situation in the country; has best of references. Can be seen at 21 Prince-st. near the Bowery.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS COOK, by a most respectable woman of middle age, who understands her business in every respect, with the best of references, and is willing to assist with coarse washing. Call at, or address Mrs. G., 122 East 30th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class practical cook who thoroughly understands her business; understands the French and American styles; can give the highest references. Inquire at 243 West 15th-st., three doors from 7th-av.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable young woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 35 West 13th-st., till engaged, between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two respectable girls want situations; one as good plain cook, will assist in the washing and ironing if required; the other as chambermaid and do fine washing and ironing; good City reference given. Call at No. 242 7th-av.

AS COOK OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A steady, industrious and efficient young woman desires a situation in either of the above capacities; will be found a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; makes nice bread and pies, &c. Apply at No. 318 6th-av.; wages from $7 to $8 per month.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY lady in want of an economical, smart and reliable servant for kitchen work, or general housework, with first-class references for honesty, neatness and capability, will apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as above; no objection to do housework wages $5. Call at No. 346 East 9th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WANTS a situation; can make and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and can do all kinds of plain sewing; is a native of England; has lived with an invalid lady as nurse, the best families in the City as infant's nurse; has no objection to take charge of one child. City reference can be given. Inquire at No. 56 99 West 25th-st., third door back room, between 7th and 8th-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted by a competent, respectable woman; understands all kinds of French, English and American cooking, boning and larding, jellies, and creams and pastries; best of City reference. Apply at No. 523 6th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A GERman girl wishes a situation as general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer, and can bake well; understands her business perfectly; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman to do general housework in a small family; understands the care of children; can do plain sewing; is willing to make herself useful; has good reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 12th and 13th sts.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as housekeeper or matron, in a private family or institution, or hotel; would have no objection to travel as companion to a lady, or to take charge of a family of young children. Advertiser is competent to teach them the rudiments of an English education; can give the best of City reference from their last place. Call Wednesday and Thursday, at No. 103 East 22d-st., near 3d-av., second floor.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A NEW-ENGLAND lady wishes a situation as housekeeper in a private family; is a good economist, and will attend to the interest of her employer; has no objection to a widower's family; is kind to children; will go to any part of the Union. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—HOUSEKEEPER'S situation wanted, by a mid-aged American lady, as housekeeper or cook in a hotel, boarding-house, or private family; is capable, and understands her business; understands pastry and bread. Can be seen at No. 123 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Call at the basement door.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY AN ACTIVE, willing girl, a situation to do chamberwork and washing, or would do housework; is willing to make herself useful. Best of City reference. Call for 2 days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 14th and 12th sts.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young German girl, to do housework for a small American family. Call at No. 351 3d-st., between Avenues A and B., second floor.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION to do the housework of a small private family, by a Protestant girl; wages no object. Call at No. 8 Desbrosses-st., near Canal.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE PROtestant woman wishes a situation in a small private family; references given, if required. Call at No. 151 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at French dyer's, until suited.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—A SITUATION WANted, to do general housework or take care of children, by a faithful, industrious girl. She can be seen at her present employer's, No. 138 East Broadway.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a good hair-dresser, and understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 203 East 13th-st., first floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable woman as laundress; understands ironing thoroughly; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 61 West 29th-st., third floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a first-class laundress; understands French finishing; has lived in the best of private families. Can be seen at 54 University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as laundress; can give good reference. Call at No. 87 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY RESpectable, trustworthy woman, a situation as competent nurse; has 9 years' experience; is also a very neat sewer. Has the best City reference from her last employer. Can be seen, or address for two days, at No. 154 East 12th-st., near 2d-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for many years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference, and can be seen for two days, at No. 52 12th-st., near Broadway, to the music-store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN ACTIVE, respectable young woman, as nurse; understands thoroughly the care of an infant; can take charge of a nursery, and sews neatly; can give the best of reference. Inquire at No. 46 3d-av., in the millinery-store, between 10th and 11th-sts., where she can be seen until engaged.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference. Apply at No. 77 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 305 8th-st.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as first-class cook in a respectable private family; can procure the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 1404 Broadway, near 40th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook by a respectable woman; understands her business; is a good bread, cake and pastry baker; has no objection to assist in washing if required. Satisfactory City references. Apply at No. 1 University-place, Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman in a private family as cook; understands soups, meats, poultry and game, pastry and bread; willing to assist in washing and ironing. Call for two days at No. 31 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Best of City references given.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A SMART AND trustworthy woman, a situation as first-rate cook; is a good pastry cook; is a good baker; will assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron for a private family, who understands her business perfectly; is a good cook, and an excellent laundress; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A private family by a young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; good baker of bread, biscuit and family pies. Good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 138 East 29th-st., for two days, fourth floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPErienced woman wishes a situation in a private family, as cook; is a good family baker, and has no objection to assist in washing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 111 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. 3d floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; she is a good cook, and excellent baker; understands her business in all its branches; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 135 East 11th-st., between 1st av. and Avenue A.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, as plain cook, or will do housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer, and is neat in her kitchen. Call at No. 115 Mott-st., Room No. 9, third floor, near Hester-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY an experienced cook and housekeeper; understands French and American cooking, and all kinds of pastry, jellies and creams. Can give good City reference. Inquire at No. 118 20th-st., cor. 3d-av., 3d floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl as cook and ironer, or to do the washing of a small family; is a fully competent person; has the best of City references as to capability and honesty. Can be seen at No. 118 West 27th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-class cook; is a first-rate baker; understands all kinds of pastries, desserts, &c; has no objection to take part of the washing. Call for two days at No. 66 Carmine-st. Satisfactory reference.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED—A SITUATION AS cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; is a good baker; good City reference. Apply at No. 144 East 31th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., first door, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing of a private family. Good City reference can be seen at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook by an American woman; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; she thoroughly understands her business, and has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 197 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c —WANTED situations by two Protestant girls, sisters, one as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as waitress or chambermaid and sewing. Both have the best of City reference from their last place. Call Wednesday and Thursday, at No. 103 East 22d-st., near 3d-av., second floor.

AS COOK) &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two young girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and laundress; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as child's nurse and seamstress; one has 4 and the other 5 years' reference from their last places. Can be seen, for two days, from 9 to 4, at No. 85 15th-st., in the store.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, by two respectable young girls, situations—one as first-class cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress; both have the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 202 East 19th-st.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations by two very competent girls, one as cook, and to wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waitress; they have lived four years with their late employer. Good City reference. Call at No. 77 West 28th-st., west of 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two respectable girls want situations; one as good plain cook, will assist in the washing and ironing if required; the other as chambermaid and do fine washing and ironing; good City reference given. Call at No. 242 7th-av.

AS COOK OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A steady, industrious and efficient young woman desires a situation in either of the above capacities; will be found a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; makes nice bread and pies, &c. Apply at No. 318 6th-av.; wages from $7 to $8 per month.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY lady in want of an economical, smart and reliable servant for kitchen work, or general housework, with first-class references for honesty, neatness and capability, will apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as above; no objection to do housework wages $5. Call at No. 346 East 9th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WANTS a situation; can make and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and can do all kinds of plain sewing; is a native of England; has lived with an invalid lady as nurse, the best families in the City as infant's nurse; has no objection to take charge of one child. City reference can be given. Inquire at No. 56 99 West 25th-st., third door back room, between 7th and 8th-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted by a competent, respectable woman; understands all kinds of French, English and American cooking, boning and larding, jellies, and creams and pastries; best of City reference. Apply at No. 523 6th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A GERman girl wishes a situation as general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer, and can bake well; understands her business perfectly; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman to do general housework in a small family; understands the care of children; can do plain sewing; is willing to make herself useful; has good reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 12th and 13th sts.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as housekeeper or matron, in a private family or institution, or hotel; would have no objection to travel as companion to a lady, or to take charge of a family of young children. Advertiser is competent to teach them the rudiments of an English education; can give the best of City reference from their last place. Call Wednesday and Thursday, at No. 103 East 22d-st., near 3d-av., second floor.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A NEW-ENGLAND lady wishes a situation as housekeeper in a private family; is a good economist, and will attend to the interest of her employer; has no objection to a widower's family; is kind to children; will go to any part of the Union. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—HOUSEKEEPER'S situation wanted, by a mid-aged American lady, as housekeeper or cook in a hotel, boarding-house, or private family; is capable, and understands her business; understands pastry and bread. Can be seen at No. 123 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Call at the basement door.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY AN ACTIVE, willing girl, a situation to do chamberwork and washing, or would do housework; is willing to make herself useful. Best of City reference. Call for 2 days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 14th and 12th sts.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young German girl, to do housework for a small American family. Call at No. 351 3d-st., between Avenues A and B., second floor.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION to do the housework of a small private family, by a Protestant girl; wages no object. Call at No. 8 Desbrosses-st., near Canal.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE PROtestant woman wishes a situation in a small private family; references given, if required. Call at No. 151 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at French dyer's, until suited.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed, to do general housework or take care of children, by a faithful, industrious girl. She can be seen at her present employer's, No. 138 East Broadway.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a good hair-dresser, and understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 203 East 13th-st., first floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable woman as laundress; understands ironing thoroughly; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 61 West 29th-st., third floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a first-class laundress; understands French finishing; has lived in the best of private families. Can be seen at 54 University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as laundress; can give good reference. Call at No. 87 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY RESpectable, trustworthy woman, a situation as competent nurse; has 9 years' experience; is also a very neat sewer. Has the best City reference from her last employer. Can be seen, or address for two days, at No. 154 East 12th-st., near 2d-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for many years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference, and can be seen for two days, at No. 52 12th-st., near Broadway, to the music-store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN ACTIVE, respectable young woman, as nurse; understands thoroughly the care of an infant; can take charge of a nursery, and sews neatly; can give the best of reference. Inquire at No. 46 3d-av., in the millinery-store, between 10th and 11th-sts., where she can be seen until engaged.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS child's nurse, by a respectable middle-aged woman; can take charge of an infant from its birth. Inquire at her present employer's, No. 290 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as nurse and to do plain sewing or chamberwork, and assist with the washing and ironing; good references. Call at No. 170 East 22d-st.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A highly respectable woman, as infant's nurse; understands taking charge of a baby from its birth; first-class City reference from first-class families. Can be seen for two days at No. 15 5th-st., near the Bowery.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English woman lately landed, a Protestant, is desirous of an engagement as nurse, or nurse and seamstress; would take the charge of a baby. Address J. H., No. 43 Oliver-st., or Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE, &c.—A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the charge of a baby if required; can cut and fit grown children's dresses; is used to traveling with a lady; has six years' references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 481 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., in the stationery and toy store.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a Protestant young woman, as nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of a baby from its birth; or would do chamberwork; is a good hairdresser; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 230 7th-av., two doors from 25th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A GENTEEL woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse, to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; is quick at the needle, will travel with a lady; sews neatly; wages, $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress by a respectable woman; understands dressmaking; is capable of taking care of a baby, if required; is willing to go a short distance in the country. Can be well recommended from her last place. Can be seen at No. 108 West 23d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; has many years' experience in the care of children; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant; best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 31 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen for a few days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable young woman, as child's nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking care of a young infant; would travel with a lady, and take full charge of her wardrobe. Apply at the fancy-store, No. 426 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a young woman, as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby or growing children, or would go as chambermaid and family seamstress; can cut and fit for children. Call or address No. 438 8th-av. Good references.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a young woman as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby or growing children, or would go as chambermaid and family seamstress. Can cut and fit for children. Call or address at No. 202 1st-av., near 12th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young girl, a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing. Would like to live with a lady that boarded. Can be seen for three days, at No. 184 East 29th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a competent young woman as nurse and seamstress; would assist in chamberwork. Unexceptionable City reference of four years. Call at No. 127 West 27th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant girl a situation as nurse and seamstress or chamberwork, and can do fine embroidery. Apply at No. 329 East 9th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; best City reference. Inquire, for two days, in the hoop-skirt store, No. 69 West 14th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would assist with chamberwork; has best of City references. Call at No. 124 East 37th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent person as seamstress; can cut and fit lady's and children's clothes in the neatest manner, and all kinds of family sewing; also can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call or address for two days No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN DEsires a situation as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothing and under garments, and all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; would sew by the week or day. Can be seen at No. 121 West 33d-st., has the best of City reference.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent person, a situation as seamstress; can cut and make ladies' and children's dresses; would assist with children; can be well recommended. Apply at No. 187 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing or chamberwork if required; has the best of references; can be seen at No. 22 12th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place, in the fancy-store. Can be seen for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion in a private family, by a young woman, as seamstress and chambermaid, or would take charge of children; can give satisfactory reference. Can be seen at No. 65 West 21st-st., two doors from 6th-av. No objection to Staten Island.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young girl as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, and can operate on the machine; has no objection to do light chamberwork, or assist in the care of children. Call at No. 130 east 12th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young girl to sew, and take care of a child, or as chambermaid and to sew. Can be seen at her last place, where she lived for five years, No. 25 Charles-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situation wanted by two respectable Welsh girls, one as seamstress, and the other as chambermaid or nurse. Apply at No. 415 6th-av.

AS SERVANTS.—SITUATIONS WANTED FOR a large number of experienced Protestants, and the best class of American servants, suitable for gentlemen's families in the City or country; first-class cooks, plain cooks, chambermaids, and several neat, tidy nurse and seamstresses. Families in want of excellent servants can be suited at HENDERSON'S old-established Intelligence Office, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young Protestant woman as waitress or as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to the country; has lived as housemaid with the best of families in the old country; good reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 26 12th-st., in the store, near University-place.

AS WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTED, BY an active young woman, a situation as fine washer and ironer; is a good shirt ironer; would do washing if required; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S Offices, late Bible House, have removed to the spacious rooms, Clinton Hall, on Astor place, extending through to 8th-st., near Broadway, where may be found a large assortment of first-class domestics, with investigated characters and qualifications. German and French help always on hand for City or country. The French and German languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

SCOTCH PROTESTANT COOK—ALSO, A first-class cook, will assist with washing and ironing, want situation; both can produce the best of City references for experience, neatness, sobriety and honesty. Apply at No. 234 4th-av., near 23d-st.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for city or country—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 133 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 in the morning till 9 in the evening.

MALES.

AS BAR-KEEPER.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a young man who has lately arrived from the Old Country, to act as assistant bar-keeper, or to make himself generally useful in a store; would have no objections to go to the country, to live in a private family. Address J. M., Box No. 87 *Times* Office.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—AN EXPERIENCED and thoroughly book-keeper desires immediate employment, either temporary or permanent, satisfactory references can be given.

Address A. M.,
Box No. 200
Times Office.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—WANTED, BY A young man, 23 years of age, a situation, as book-keeper, light porter, packer, or in any capacity where he could make himself useful to his employers; is a good penman and first-rate test-monials. Address CHAS. H., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable man, who fully understands the above business; is an excellent hand at horses and careful driver; has lived several years with some of the best families in the City; is sober, honest and obliging; has got the best of City reference from his last employer. Can be seen at No. 256 Greene-st., for two days, in the blacksmith's shop.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a first-class man, who has been brought up in some of the first establishments in England; will be found a first-rate trainer, both of saddle and harness, and everything connected with the horse and his treatment. Has eight years of the best City reference. Address H. A., at Messrs. Brewster & Baldwin's, No. 72 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a steady and strictly temperate single man; is an excellent driver, and can be recommended as such by his late employers; no objection to City or country. Address or apply for 2 days, at No. 3 Amity-st., in the tailor's store, first door west of Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man wants a situation as coachman in a private family; the best of City reference given as to honesty and capability; has no objection to the country. Call at the private stable No. 16 West 20th-st., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an young Englishman, aged 21, as coachman in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; can produce the very best City reference. Address R. D. S., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, an situation by a smart single young man as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses; is a good, steady, careful driver, and is sober, honest and obliging, and is willing to make himself generally useful, and can milk a cow or two, if required; wages not so much an object as a good home; can give good City reference from his last employer. Address F. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted as coachman and groom, by a respectable man of good address, careful and attentive to his business, and of perfectly sober habits; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has the best of City reference. Address P. M., Box No. 219 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESPECTable, steady Protestant German man, with undoubted references, desires a situation in City or country, any distance; will be found a competent driver, and understands the care and management of horses in every particular; takes a pride in turning out his carriage and team in the best style. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a Protestant young man, as coachman and groom; understands his business; knows the City well; comes well recommended from his last employer. Address JAMES, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS DRUG CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an experienced drug clerk, capable of taking charge of a first-class store; understands thoroughly the putting up of prescriptions. Excellent references to that effect will be given. Address J. S., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER—HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable man and wife, situations, the former as farmer, the latter as house and dairy maid; both will be willing to make themselves as useful as possible. Can be seen at No. 44 Washington-st., at Mr. Mitchell's.

AS GARDENER.—A SINGLE GERMAN GARdener, living several years in this country, understanding his business in all its branches, is desirous of finding a situation. No objection to go South. Address T., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED,

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF 87 BUILDING LOTS,

On 6th, 10th and 11th avs, 62d, 85th, 64th, 111th, 112th, 121st, 122d, 123d, 124th, 126th, 134th and 141st-sts.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, October 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange.

On 6th-av.—4 lots on the n. e. corner of 126th-st.
On 6th-av.—2 lots w. s. 50 feet north of 135th-st.
On 6th-av—8 lots e. s. between 140th and 141st sts.
On 10th-av—4 lots on n. e. corner of 113th-st.
On 11th-av—8 lots e. s. between 121s. and 122d sts.
On 11th-av—1 lot w. s. 68.9¾ on 122d-st.
On 42d-st.—5 lots n. s. 225 feet east of 11th-av.
On 55th-st.—3 lots s. s. 100 feet east of 11th-av.
On 64th-st.—9 lots n. s. 100 feet east of 11th-av.
On 111th-st.—5 lots n. s. 175 feet west of 4th-av.
On 112th-st.—9 lots s. s. 125 feet west of 4th-av.
On 121st-st.—2 lots n. s. 100 feet east of 11th-av.
On 122d-st.—3 lots n. and s. s. between 10th and 11th avs.
On 123d-st.—8 lots s. s. 400 feet east of 11th-av.
On 123d-st.—1 lot n. s. 125 feet east of 8th-av.
On 124th-st.—2 lots s. s. 100 feet east of 8th-av.
On 126th-st.—4 lots n. s. 100 feet east of 6th-av.
On 134th-st.—3 lots n. s. 435 feet west 5th-av.
On 141st-st.—6 lots s. s. 100 feet east 6th-av.

The title to the above property *is indisputable*, having been long in the possession of the present owner. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE CHURCH STREET PROPERTY.

IN PARTITION—BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT—SALE ABSOLUTE.

FRANKLIN BROTHERS will sell at Auction on FRIDAY, October 26th, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

CHURCH ST.—The valuable lot of ground with the buildings thereon, No. 146 Church-st. Lot 38 ft. 8 in. in front, and 50 ft. 9 in. deep.

Also, the lot, with the buildings adjoining the above, known as No. 148 Church-st, 19 ft. 2 in. front, 75 ft. 9 in. in depth on the northerly line, and 50 ft. 9 in. on the southerly line.

Also, the lot with the buildings adjoining the last described, known as No. 150 Church-st, 18 ft. 6 in. front, and 75 ft. 9 in. in depth.

M. HOFFMAN, JR., Referee.

BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, Attorneys.
For maps of the property apply to
FRANKLIN BROTHERS, No. 50 Wall-st.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

COSTLY BRONZES, MARBLE STATUES, PAINTINGS, &c.,

THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Oct. 25, commencing at 10½ o'clock, of the entire elegant rosewood furniture contained in the residence No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., all of which is as good as new, having been purchased within four months and embraces everything useful and ornamental to be found in a fashionable and costly-furnished residence, among which are magnificent parlor suites, rosewood piano-forte, rich mantel and pier mirrors, with the complete chamber, dining-room and nursery furniture, rich china silverware, cut glass, &c. Sale, rain or shine.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

FIFTH GREAT ANNUAL SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on the EVENINGS of WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, THURSDAY, 25th, and FRIDAY, Oct. 26, and SATURDAY, Oct. 27, at 7 o'clock each evening, in the Galleries of the National Academy, 1 Third-st., near Broadway, the collection comprising the works of Gignoux, E. W. Wier, J. F. Cropsey, Durand, L. R. Mignot, Hinckley, Healey, Hart, McEntee, G. H. Hall, Carter, Blondel, Brown, Pierson, Thorn and others.

ENGLISH SCHOOL.

E. Boddington, Shayer, Seigne; Gainsborough, original by George Morelaud, two beautiful pictures by Geo. A. Williams, Sidney K. Percy from the Royal Academy Exhibition, one of his greatest work, two by Ed. W'Niel, of London; J. Stark, A. Barland, A. H. Taylor, Harding, an early picture by Tennant, J. T. Peel, Loutherbourgh, warranted from the late collection of Sir R. Wilson; Liston the elder, original by Herring, Seigne; R. Wilson, Geo. Cole, London; Godwin Williams, guaranteed; Sidney Cooper and others, being the entire collection of E. McDermyt, who is about leaving for Europe.

FRENCH SCHOOL.

Original, guaranteed, by Paul Delaroque, Poitevin, Lambinet, Troyon, Courtourie, De Notre, Laufont de Metz, Jules Noel, G. Lans, Ed. Frere, Salmon, Pierus, Artois de Blas, Z. Noterman, A. R. Veron, E. Lemmens, Becard and others.

FLEMISH SCHOOL.

Verboeckhoven's two beautiful originals, De Brackalaer, T. Meyer, Von Beest, Hugard Van Os, and others. Also, a fine private collection of old pictures, just received and never before exhibited. It is unnecessary to extend the list of artists, as the public will see by those given above that this will be an extraordinary sale. Many first-class artists are represented, which have never been offered by auction in this City before. They are now on exhibition as above, free, and will also be on exhibition two evenings previous to the sale, with catalogue.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SALE OF THE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS OF THE LATE CHARLES M. LEUPP.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, 1860, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the rooms of the National Academy of Design, northwest corner of 10th-st. and 4th-av., the collection of Paintings and Engravings comprising exclusively the entire gallery of the late Charles M. Leupp, (excepting family portraits,) as left at his decease, among which will be found fine specimens of the following artists, viz.: Jordaens, Greuze, Vandyck, Watteau, Giordano, Panini, Preziosi, Robbe, De Block, Eckhout, Ommeganck, Stuart, Cole, Durand, Leutze, Church, Kensett, Mount, Page, Huntington, Chapman, Edmonds, Audubon, Baker, Casilear, and many other artists of celebrity. Most of the modern paintings, both American and foreign, were painted to order for the late Mr. Leupp, whose well-known taste enabled him to collect one of the finest modern galleries in the country. The sale will be positive and without reserve, in settlement of his estate. The gallery will be open for free exhibition at the rooms of the National Academy of Design, from Saturday, Nov. 3, until the day of sale, from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M., remaining open on the 12th of November until 10 o'clock P. M.

Catalogues can be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway, two days before the sale. Parties out of the City will be supplied with the same on written application.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, OCT. 25—AT 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, No. 36 Nassau-st., superb collection of Real Carrara Marble Statuary and Vases being the importation of Signor Mancini.

Statuary—The assortment comprises some superb pieces of Real Statuary Marble Sculptures, by Franchi, Bartolini and others.

Vases—Consisting of an unusually rich variety of real Bardillie Marble, Agate, Sienna and Alibaster Vases, of the Roman, Grecian, Florentine, Tuscan, Neapolitan and other classic styles.

A rich profusion of beautifully-carved card receivers, tazzas, fountains and other ornaments.

Also, rich fancy goods, bronze clocks, plated ware, Berlin goods, &c.

Also, a complete assortment of Bohemian glassware, punch bowls, fruit sets, decanters, salaras, &c.

A portion of the goods will be on exhibition on Tuesday, Oct. 23.

K. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer

LARGE AND VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY, CORNER OF LEONARD AND CHURCH STREETS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 25, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, the valuable leasehold premises on the southeast corner of Leonard and Church sts. The lease is from the Livingston Estate, has 20 years to run from the 1st of May, 1859, ground $4,000 per annum for the first four years, and $6,000 per annum for the remaining 16 years, at the end of this term one-half of the appraised value, to be paid, for the buildings, or a new lease given for a further term of 10 years, at the same rent. This is one of the most desirable pieces of property now in market, both as regards size and location. Maps of the property and full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

OUR GREAT THOROUGHFARES—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON EIGHTY-SIXTH AND EIGHTY-SEVENTH STREETS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange:

ON EIGHTY-SIXTH-ST.—Twelve lots on the north side, 200 feet east of 2d-av.

ON EIGHTY-SEVENTH-ST.—About 13 lots in rear of above, surrounded by a fence and stone wall on 86th-st.

On the premises is a cottage capable of accommodating a large family, gas, &c.; it covers several lots, and will be sold with the lots connected with it. There are barn, carriage-house, sheds, &c., on the premises. The sale will be peremptory. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON will sell, on THURSDAY, Oct. 25, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., a large and varied assortment of American, Birmingham, Sheffield and German hardware, cutlery, &c.; also, 600 dozen taper files, slightly damaged on the voyage, together with 18 double-barrel English guns, 30 dozen American draw-knives, 10 dozen straw do., 20 dozen coal hods, Ely's and G. D. percussion caps, Egge, Ward & Co.'s celebrated table and pocket cutlery, 1,000 lbs colored cotton rope, Spear & Jackson's and Biggins & Sons' C. S. hand, panel and rip saws, blue back do., &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of the valuable business property on the southeast corner of Leonard and Church sts., to be made by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. The plot comprises about 5 lots, and is one of the most desirable pieces of property now in the market, both as regards size and location. The lease is from the Livingston estate, for 20 years, from May, 1859. Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 10½ O'CLOCK AT sales room No. 86 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of second hand furniture, viz.: Parlor suites mahogany, oak and walnut chamber furniture, bookcases, wardrobes, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, velvet carpets, rosewood piano forte, hair mattresses, paillasses, pillows and bolsters, gas chandeliers, china, dinner and tea sets, cutlery, crockery and glass ware, pier and mantle mirrors, &c., &c. The whole to be peremptorily sold.

E. T. WILLS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SALE OF FANCY GOODS, BRONZE-WARE AND MEERSCHAUM PIPES, &c., FOR CASH.—By WILLS & KLLSWORTH, No. 66 Liberty-st., near Broadway. Included in our sale on FRIDAY, Oct. 26, at 10 o'clock, will be found an assortment of fancy goods, consisting of dressing cases, canes, writing desks, cabinet, papier mache tables, portfolios, &c., with an assortment of bronze ware, also a bronze chessboard, with figures complete.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—IRVING BUILDINGS, Nos. 694 AND 696 BROADWAY, MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, Oct. 29 and 30, at 7 O'CLOCK, FINE OIL PAINTINGS.—A choice private collection, comprising many originals, by celebrated ancient and modern artists, and some extremely fine copies of the works of old masters, embracing many gems of art; a large number of frames are in rich gilt frames, now on exhibition at the salesrooms.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, OCT. 26, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Regular Weekly Sale—2 mahogany pianos, rosewood melodeon; also a general assortment of household furniture, portrait of Abraham Lincoln by Leonora; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, feather beds, bedding, &c., &c.

AUCTION NOTICE.—AT PRIVATE SALE THIS day only, household furniture, &c. A gentleman desirous of visiting Europe will dispose of, at a great sacrifice, all his household furniture, paintings, mirrors, piano-forte, silver ware, &c., &c., all being the contents of his residence, No. 58 West 18th-st. Inquire on the premises from 10 till 3 o'clock. House to let, possession Nov. 1.

AUCTION SALES.

J. SABIN & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS OF LITERARY PROPERTY, 4th-st. and Lafayette-place, one door east of Broadway.

The sale of the late

WM. R. BURTON'S LIBRARY

Will close THIS DAY, with the

OIL PAINTINGS, STATUARY, BUSTS, CURIOSITIES, LIBRARY FURNITURE, &c.

The OIL-PAINTINGS are the choicest of Mr. BURTON'S Collection, specially deserving of notice; including

COUNT D'ORSAY'S PORTRAIT OF QUEEN VICTORIA; NAPOLEON, by David; THE HOLY FAMILY, by Murillo; and other fine specimens by PAUL VERONESE, G. ROMANO, VANDYK, and other eminent artists.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FOURTEEN LOTS ON 110TH AND 112TH STS., BETWEEN 4TH AND 5TH AVS., NEAR CENTRAL PERK, BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF REV. DR. JARVIS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

Will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On 112TH-ST.—9 lots, south side, 125 feet west 4th-av.
On 111TH-ST.—8 lots, north side, 175 feet west 4th-av.
Two-thirds can remain. Title indisputable.
Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, at 444 Canal-st., bureaus, sofas, sofa-beds, beds and bedding, wardrobes, carpets, chairs, tables, oilcloths, cutlery and two second-hand pianos and one duleimer. All to be sold without reserver.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

700 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, Oct. 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., including men's, boys' and youth's calf, kip and grain half welt and double-soled boots.

MEDICAL.

FORTIETH EDITION—400 PAGES—100 ANATOMICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.—HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London, and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, involuntary loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary and constitutional, Physiological Researches, Reproduction, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase this invaluable work, for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York, or consult the Doctor at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evening, 7 to 9.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German Du Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat.*

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. R. LANT, No. 416 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD—A REGULARLY EDUCATED PHYsician of long and varied experience, can be consulted gratis, at his offices, 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre. Many years' study and practice enable him to prescribe the best medicines ever used against certain diseases. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are an immediate cure. Price $1, with book. Female diseases receive attention and are treated with invariable success. The Great Benefactor, his Monthly Pills, never fail of desired effect. Dr. Ward's Balm of Gilead—the sovereign cure and sheet-anchor of hope in general debility, impotence, and those sad disorders of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscreet practices. Dr. WARD attends till 10 P. M. Call, write or send. Remember the place, No. 483 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. LAMONT, MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES OF a Medical Book for gratuitous circulation, by a *sufferer*, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

NOW READY—PRICE, $1.

A POPULAR TREATISE ON SEXUAL DISEASES, by C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, &c. Adapted to the use of both sexes. "Dr. Hammond has lived long abroad, and is an enthusiast for Medical Reform." From the New-York *Home Journal*. Author's address, No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., first floor, up stairs, New-York; from 9 to 3, and 6 to 8 evening. Consultation en Français. Treatment also by Correspondence.

ALL DISEASES REQUIRING EXPERIENCE, skillful and confidential treatment, permanently cured, without drugging, by a method entirely unobjectionable to either sex, and which relieves the sufferer as it by magic. Dr. PHELPS, No. 66 West 13th-st., unequaled as a consulting and female physician.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases within an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poison-ous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

STOVES AND HEATERS.

FURNACES, RANGES AND GAS STOVES.

CHILSON'S CONE FURNACES.

These well-known furnaces are gas-tight, and, having very large radiating surfaces, give out a pleasant, soft heat. Experience proves them to be very durable and more economical in the use of coal than any other furnace. We have put a great many of them in our best houses, and they are acknowledged to be the MOST SATISFACTORY HEATING APPARATUS IN USE. We set them in City or country, with pipes, registers, &c., in the best manner.

HARRISON'S IMPROVED EUROPEAN RANGES.

This range consumes less coal, and is better made and more durable than any other in the market. It roasts, bakes, broils, &c., &c., in THE MOST PERFECT MANNER.

We make them of all sizes, to cook for six persons or a thousand, and they are in use in many first-class houses and the best hotels in the country.

SHAW'S GAS STOVES.

This superior make of Gas Stoves we have of all patterns, for heating bath-rooms, bed-rooms, offices, &c., &c. Pleasant, convenient and economical.

CALL AND SEE, OR SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
No. 442 BROADWAY, New-York.

THE ETNA BASEMENT AND PARLOR HEATER.—Designed to set in the front basement fireplace, to warm the basement, parlors and rooms above. For efficiency, economy, durability and safety they are unequaled. Send for a circlar.

SPAULDING & STRATTON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A SPLENDID PAIR OF WELL-TRAINED carriage horses to let for the Winter to a private gentleman, where they will be well taken care of, on the lowest possible terms, the proprietor having no use for them in Winter. Address G., Box No. 164 *Times* Office. References required.

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND WAGONS FOR SALE.—The balance of stock of the Kings County Carriage Factory and stables, being 200 wagons of all kinds and 4 horses, will be sold cheap. No. 184 Fulton-av., and No. 10 Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A DARK BAY HORSE, 15½ HANDS high, 8 years old, sound and kind; also a free driver. Inquire at stable corner of University-place and 13th-st.

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND PONIES FOR SALE—Belonging to I. M. SINGER, Esq., who is about to travel in Europe. Call at carriage-house, No. 68 West 9th-st., near 5th-av.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.—OSBORN'S Pure Juice Port Wine, Symington's do. bottled in Oporto, Guinness' Dublin Porter, Allsopp's and Bass' India Pale Ales, Osborn's Old Cognac, Pale Hennessy Brandy, vintage 1810 and 1830. Also, superior old Bourbon. For sale by G. E. MENDUM, Broadway, cor Cedar

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.
Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

S. DRAPER,
No. 26 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

P. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER.
Business Paper Negotiated at Lowest Rates.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) OCT. 25, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom No. 52 William-st., near Wall:

Shares.		Shares.	
50	St. Nicholas Bank	20	Phœnix Ins. $50
20	Market Ins. 100	20	Jefferson Ins. 30
90	Beekman Ins. 25	40	Home Ins. 100
20	Standard Ins. 50	50	Mer. Mut. Scp. of '59
30	N. Y. Mar. Ins. Co. 100	100	Mer. Mut. Scp. of '60
80	Com. Ins. Co. Scrip of '59	35	Humboldt Ins. 100
50	Am. Tel. Co. 100	50	People's Ins. 50
20	City Ins. 70	25	Gt. West. Mar. Ins. 100
350	Cairo City prop. 100	50	Saratoga & W. R. 50
2	Knickerb'r Ice Co. 100		

$10,000 Illinois Cent. R. 7 ₰ cent. Construction Bonds.
5,000 Hancock Co., Ill., 8 ₰ cent. Bonds.
1,000 Col., Figua & Ind. R. 1st mortgage Bonds.
10,000 Scioto & Hocking Valley 7 ₰ cent. Bonds.
5,000 Town of Fort Madison 8 ₰ cent. Bonds.
6,000 City of Nashville 6 ₰ cent. Bonds.
3,000 Terre Haute and Alton R. 2d Mtge. Bonds.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, Oct. 29. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, as preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—AT the september Term of the Supreme Court, holden at East Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1860, it was ordered by said Court that the Receiver of said Rhode Island Exchange Bank pay a dividend of fifty per cent upon all bills of said Bank deposited with him on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1860, or that should be deposited with him on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861. In accordance with said order, notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty per cent. will be paid upon all certificates of deposit issued by the Receiver on or before the first day of August, at the Greenwich Bank in said East Greenwich, upon presenting said certificate; and also upon all bills that may be presented on or before the first day of January, A. D., 1861; and all bill holders who did not deposit their bills with the Receiver on or before said first day of August, 1860, in order to be entitled to said dividend must present said bills to the Receiver on or before said first day of January, A. D. 1861. JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Eastern District of the State of Pennsylvania of April session, 1855.

No. 8.—SHERIDEN KNAPP, ALFRED S. FRAZER and DANIEL S. MILLER, citizens of the State of New-York, *vs.* The Chester Valley Railroad, a corporation created and established by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and others, in equity.

And now, October 17, 1860, ordered that this cause be referred to CHARLES F. HEAZLITT, Esq., as master, to inquire into and determine to whom the fund now in Court shall be paid.

Under the above reference, the undersigned hereby gives notice that he will meet all parties interested in said fund at the office of the Clerk of said Court, No. 104 South Fifth-street, below Chesnut, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of November next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

CHARLES F. HEAZLITT, Master, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BANK STOCK AT AUCTION, for account of an estate. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 30, 1860, at 10½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of an estate, the following valuable stock:

Shares.		
52	Shares National Bank	par $50
30	Shares Metropolitan Bank	par 100
300	Shares Mechanic's Bank	par 25
50	Shares Merchant's Bank	par 50
50	Shares Manhattan Co. Bank	par 50
26	Shares City Bank	par 100
50	Shares Bank of New-York	par 100

For particulars apply to the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

THE BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY invite sealed proposals, until Nov. 1, for the purchase of the whole or any part of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the Bonds of the Company, of one thousand dollars each, interest at seven per cent., semi-annually. Full particulars as to the form and character of the Bonds may be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 16 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Proposals to be addressed to C. C. LETTS, Treasurer. Brooklyn, Oct. 24, 1860.

FISHER HOWE,
THOMAS BROOKS,
JAMES HOW,
} Finance Committee.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 13, 1860.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The annual election for a Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company at Morris Dock, Fordham, Westchester County, New-York on WEDNESDAY, November 14, 1860. The poll will open at 2 and close at 4 P. M.

L. G. MORRIS, President.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No. 153 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1860.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One Half Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of November next. The transfer book will be closed on the 26th inst. By order of the Board. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Stephenson Silver Mining Company will be held at their office, No. 34 Pine-st., on the 30th inst., at 12 M., for the purpose of electing Trustees for the unexpired current year. By order of the Board.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1860. J. N. HAYES, Secretary.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, OCT. 23, 1860.—A dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. has this day been declared by this Bank, payable on the 1st day of November next. The transfer books will be closed till the 2d proximo. JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

HARTFORD COMMERCIAL PAPER, AND paper known and salable in this market, wanted at current rates, by GEO. P. BISSELL & CO.,
Bankers, Hartford Conn.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on real estate in this City. Apply to the Greenwich Savings Bank, No. 73 6th-av., corner Waverley-place.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA —NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO—*United States Circuit Court.*—EDWIN LUDLOW, Trustee, &c. Complainant *vs.* THE CLINTON LINE RAILROAD COMPANY and P. LAVIN, Defendants—In Chancery.—Pursuant to an alias writ of sale to me directed, from the Court above-named, in the case above entitled, pending in said Court I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the public house, called the "Mansion House," in the village and town of Hudson, Summit County, Ohio, on the 11th day of October, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, the following described premises and property of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, situate, and being in the Counties of Summit, Portage, Geauga and Trumbull, in the State aforesaid, viz.: the railroad of said Company, the right of way and land occupied thereby, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all rails and other materials used thereon or provided therefor—the bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, dépôt grounds and buildings thereon, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all other personal property (including a quantity of stone, both dressed and undressed) of the Clinton Line Railroad Company; and all said Company's right thereto, and interest therein, together with the tolls, rent and income to be had or levied therefrom; and all franchises, rights and privileges of said Company to, or concerning the same.

The real estate and mixed property are appraised at seventy thousand dollars.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master, &c.
RANNEY BACKUS and NOBLE, and WORTHINGTON and MATTHEWS, Solicitors for Complainant.

POSTPONEMENT.—The above sale is postponed to the 8th day of November next, at the hour and place above named.—Dated Oct. 1. 1860.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master &c.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, October, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A further penalty of Ten per cent. will be added to all unpaid Croton Water rents, on the 1st day of November next. R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of HOWLETT & COOK, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by JOHN E. COOK, who alone is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

C. K. HOWLETT,
JOHN E. COOK.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1860.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day, entered into a copartnership under the firm of COOK & TWINING, for the transaction of a general commission paper business and dealing in paper manufacturer's materials. JOHN E. COOK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1860. THOMAS A. TWINING.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of HAVENS, PRINCE & MANWARING, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted under the name and firm of HAVENS & PRINCE.

SHELTER ISLAND, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1860.

DO NOT DYE YOUR HAIR.—MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE restores gray hair and whiskers to their original color, without dyeing. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. For sale everywhere, and by PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st.

SHIPPING.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.
ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.

TOUCHING AT ST. JOHNS, N. F.,
To land Passengers, and receive the Royal Mail and Government Dispatches.

The Steamers comprising this Line have been approved by the Admiralty, and are the

NEW IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS

LEINSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
MUNSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
ULSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
PARANA	4,400 tons burthen.

PRINCE ALBERT, from New-York, Nov. 20.
From Pier No. 37 North River.

Rates of passage to any part of Ireland, on a Railway, and to the principal cities of England and Scotland:

First Class, $100, $90 and $75, according to state-room accommodations. Third Class, $30, including

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

[Concluded from First Page.]

could be practiced to any serious extent. The meeting and procession, taking all things into consideration, were successes, except in speakers. Hon. WM. L. YANCEY, Hon. ROGER A. PRYOR and other distinguished orators were announced to be present, but none of them appeared. This announcement drew forth many of all parties, who otherwise might not have deigned to augment the audience. Our townsmen, Hon. JOSHUA VANZANT and WM. H. NORRIS, Esq., made short speeches. Hon. Mr. AIKEN, of Vermont, made a common-place political harangue. He was followed by Hon. CHARLES W. CARRIGAN, of Philadelphia, quite a fine speaker, who spoke over an hour. The most striking point of his discourse was an eloquent and beautiful tribute to HENRY CLAY. I could only regret his being too late in the display of such liberality. Would Mr. CARRIGAN have been so generous in his eulogistic eloquence in 1844, when Mr. CLAY was in a position to appreciate his now hypocritical praise? Then calumny of that great statesman and patriot was the chief stock in trade of Democratic politicians and Democratic orators. Praise at this late day, when he is dead, in heaven, and beyond the reach of their infamous libels, is mockery.

Mr. ROSE, of New-York, followed Mr. CARRIGAN in an an unfledged schoolboy attempt, void of effect or interest. At the conclusion of his effort cries were proferred for YANCEY, for TOM CORWIN, for PRYOR, and others, but neither appeared and the ceremonies ended with music. Good order prevailed throughout, and so far as I am able to judge, it was really quite a formidable and effective indication of Breckinridge strength.

Quite a number of Douglasites have gone over to this wing of the Democracy, but the main body of them remain inexorable and are determined to hold out to the last. They will poll between three and five thousand votes in Baltimore, and probably ten to fifteen thousand in the State. Their leaders would absolutely rather see BELL victorious, if they cannot get DOUGLAS, than BRECKINRIDGE. Not long ago indications were favorable, at least, to an inference that both wings of the Democracy might unite in our city and State, but now since hopes are abandoned of electing either BRECKINRIDGE or DOUGLAS, the friends of each are disposed to cling to their especial favorites and take consequences. In this condition of affairs BELL and EVERETT's prospects of carrying Maryland's Electoral vote have grown considerably brighter. There was a good deal of apathy and much discouragement among Unionists after the late State elections, and the defeat of Americans in our city by the Reform movement. This, however, has measurably disappeared, and confidence is again partially restored. The "Minute Men" have waked up anew, and a strong vote will be polled for the Union ticket. Maryland is uncertain, but chances are most favorable to BELL and EVERETT. Some Americans who had united with the Republicans have withdrawn and gone back to their first love. A strong vote, notwithstanding, will be polled for LINCOLN. Germans, who entertained an uncompromising antipathy to "Pluguglyism," finding these "roughs" going over to LINCOLN, were about reuniting with the Democracy; and the American accessions to LINCOLN might have been counterbalanced in this way.

Some parties, whom is not yet known, entered the Republican Head-quarters during Saturday night last, and committed shameful depredations upon their premises. Documents were torn, flags rent piecemeal, walls defaced, and the whole place turned upside down. Such demonstrations, however gratifying it may be to certain dispositions, being illegal, must serve to recoil against the perpetrators. Error is seldom overcome or subdued by measures like these. The period has passed for using this sort of argument. It serves only to strengthen the cause it seeks to destroy.

Since the inauguration of the new "Druid Hill Park" thousands have been visiting it. BAYARD TAYLOR, the distinguished traveler, paid it a visit last Sunday. He was greatly pleased, and will doubtless in some of his communications give a description thereof. Not a man, woman nor child who has seen this beautiful park that does not speak of it in terms of the highest admiration. It is destined to become a favorite pilgrimage for all travelers.

A good many Southerners who I meet with here, from Virginia and elsewhere, seem much excited at the prospect of LINCOLN's election. They talk, unreservedly, of danger to the Union, and intimate a willingness to aid in dissolving it. We have none such in Maryland. They will do what they can in advance to prevent his triumph, but afterwards will submit and make the best of it. We profess to be a law-abiding people, and, so being, must enforce the laws and maintain the Constitution. XENOPHON.

CITY POLITICS.

UNION NOMINATING CONVENTION.

The County Nominations made—The Convention breaks up in a row.

Last evening the so-called Union Nominating Convention, called under the auspicies of the National Democratic Volunteers, met at Head-quarters, No. 751 Broadway, Mr. SOLOMONS in the chair. After the transaction of routine business, the Committee appointed to make selections of candidates from those already nominated by the Democratic Parties, of which Gen. LLOYD was chairman, reported that they had finished their labors, and had agreed upon all candidates with the exception of Register. On this candidate he was sorry to say the entire Committee had not agreed. The majority of the Committee had agreed upon Mr. LYNCH. [Hisses and applause.]

A call for the names was made, when the Chairman of the Committee reported the followin ticket.

For Judge of Superior Court.....F. A. TALMADGE.
For City Judge.....JOHN R. LIVINGSTON.
For Recorder.....JOHN T. HOFFMAN.
For Surrogate.....ED. C. WEST.
For Supervisor.....CHRISTIAN SCHWARZWALDER.
For Register.....JAMES LYNCH.

At the mention of the last-named candidate, GEO. W. RAY presented a minority report of the Committee, and nominated M. T. BRENNAN for Register. Upon this, considerable confusion occurred, some calling, "It is out of order," when the minority report was offered as an amendment. The ayes and nays were called, and resulted in a vote of 44 nays against 22 ayes, and the amendment was declared lost. A motion was then made to elect each candidate separately, which motion prevailed. All of the candidates were almost unanimously nominated, until the list was finished to the Register. "Fatty" WELCH here moved for an adjournment, which was lost. A man named FOSTER was also very vociferous for an adjournment immediately after the first motion was declared lost. At this juncture the door-keeper called in two or three officers, who went to the back part of the room to protect the Chairman. Some of the Sixth Ward men made a threatening movement towards the presiding officer, who swung his arms and said that, notwithstanding he was a small man, he would and could take his own part. Some one advised the Chairman to put the motion to adjourn, which the Brennan party insisted upon carrying, and which was accordingly done, and as quickly declared lost, at least two-thirds voting against adjourning. When the last result was announced, crash, came a shower of stones through the front windows. Those standing near got out of harm's way, the most courageous in that vicinity closed the inside shutters, and the Welch party rushed towards the chairman's seat, holding up their fists, and saying, "Say, will you put that motion or not?" You are a —— fine presiding officer. The policemen drew their batons, the reporters gathered up their copy, and took a safe position to witness the proceedings. The chairman, however was again prevailed upon to put another motion for an adjournment, which was likewise lost.

JAMES LYNCH was then nominated for Register, about two-thirds voting in the affirmative, and on motion of some one of the Lynch party, an adjournment was declared carried. This was the crowning point of the whole proceedings. In an instant chairs were demolished, and as quickly about twenty-five legs of the broken chairs were brandished. The respectable portion of the Convention here left the room, but two or three of the Lynch men, and the Chairman, were kept in. "Fatty WELCH" turned the key, took it from the door and put it into his pocket, swearing that no man should leave the room. The policemen that were at the outside entrance then made a rush for the door, which they broke in, but the "Dead Rabbits," some thirty or forty in number, who were awaiting the result down stairs, had gained admission to the meeting-room, and immediately after a meeting was organized and the entire Tammany ticket indorsed. This latter part, our Reporter has from information of one of the Brennan men, the representatives of the Press having been compelled to leave the room. The proceedings throughout were disgraceful in the extreme, there being evidently only a very few persons present who were cognizant of any parliamentary law. The lower Ward delegations manifested their hostility from the early commencement of the meeting, towards all orderly proceedings. The Convention was to have acted upon Congressional and Assembly nominations, but the discord on the Register's nomination, brought the Convention to a speedy close.

Republican Meeting in the Eighth Ward.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held, last evening, at the Republican Head-quarters, No. 178 Prince-street, Mr. W. F. T. CHAPMAN presiding. After an introductory song from "Old Abe's Choir," the chairman introduced Mr. ETHAN ALLEN as the "young American orator," who was greeted with enthusiastic applause. He proceeded to deliver an eloquent and telling speech, which fully justified the title given him by the chairman, and drew forth frequent and unanimous plaudits from his hearers. He quoted JEFFERSON, CLAY and WEBSTER as the authors and enunciators of Anti-Slavery sentiments, such as are now advanced by the Republican Party. At the close of Mr. ALLEN's speech, Mr. G. F. TEFT was introduced, and entertained the audience for a half-hour or more, at the close of which another song was sung by "Old Abe's Choir," and the meeting adjourned.

Another Brilliant Wide-Awake Demonstration.

IMPOSING RECEPTION OF THE WIDE-AWAKES FROM PHILADELPHIA.

The denizens of Broadway were startled last evening by the sudden appearance of a Wide-Awake Torchlight Procession. Quiet people possibly hoped that the monster demonstration of Tuesday night was the climax to torchlight parades for the present season, but they were destined to be disappointed. The Wide-Awakes were no doubt inspired by a lofty ambition to impress upon the minds of the public the contrast between their demonstrations and those of their opponents; and though all must concede to the latter superiority in numbers, few will be prepared to deny that as a respectable representation, nothing of the kind ever attempted in New-York can approach a Wide-Awake parade. They swept past the TIMES Office last night like well-disciplined regiments, to the number of 3,000 or more, with bands of music and characteristic banners and insignia. Their torches were as steady upon the march as the bayonets of the Seventh Regiment, and they wheeled into the Park to the order of "right shoulder, forward," with the military precision of that unrivaled corps.

The immediate object of this Wide-Awake turnout was not to astonish the citizens of New-York, or to inform them that the Black Republicans were not completely squelched—as a cotemporary elegantly expresses it—by the Fusion demonstration, but to welcome, with all the honors, a band of brother Wide-Awakes from Philadelphia. Not on that memorable night when all the Wide-Awake hosts assembled to parade, did the City Wide-Awakes appear to greater advantage than they did last night. Their drill was perfect, and their whole appearance highly creditable. If a stranger were to form his opinion of the result of the approaching election by the different political demonstrations, he would not fail to bet on the Wide-Awakes. It is strikingly suggestive that while they invariably carry the word "*Victory*" upon their banners, the Fusionists flaunt such despairing mottoes as "*Don't* give up the ship." There must—people will argue thus—there must be something very rotten about the old vessel, when the Captain calls thus entreatingly upon all hands to stick by her. While there is yet time, all wise rats will leave the ship before she entirely goes down.

INSULTS TO THE WIDE-AWAKES.

When the procession had reached the Republican Head-quarters, oppposite the New-York Hotel, a crowd of from three to four thousand persons had assembled to greet them. Among the spectators on the hotel side of the way was a large sprinkling of those whose political preferences accord neither with those of the Quaker City guests, nor with those of their hosts, and this fact they very offensively proclaimed. One individual made himself especially obnoxious by bustling about and dangling a cow-bell at the faces of those near him, interspersing the tintinnabulatory process with epithets antagonistic to free speech. His conduct finally became so outrageous that the Fifteenth Ward Police, of whom a platoon were on the ground, found it necessary to remove him to the Station-house. He there refused to give any other name than that of the "Hickory Man." A half-dozen others were also taken in for disorderly behavior, and a man named A. J. GARVEY was apprehended for resisting one of the officers. It is said that the ringleader in the disturbance was the notorious "Fatty" WELSH, who had with him a body guard, 50 strong, of Sixth Ward ruffians. Had it not been for the firmness and discretion exhibited by the Police, a riot would probably have resulted.

Nominations by the Tax-Payers' Association.

At a recent meeting of the Citizens' and Tax-payers' Association, held at No. 190 West Thirty-first-street, Gen. WM. HALL presided, and Mr. JOHN HOOPER, the Republican candidate for Assembly in the Eleventh District, Twentieth Ward, was indorsed unanimously.

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPT. WILSON.

Disposition of the Fund.

A portion of the subscribers to the fund for the benefit of Capt. JOHN WILSON, his officers and crew, of the brig *Minnie Schiffer*, for their humane efforts in rescuing the passengers of the steamer *Connaught*, met yesterday at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of making the proper disposition of the fund already subscribed. Mr. PALATIAH PERIT, President of the Chamber of Commerce, Capt. C. H. MARSHALL, Mr. LATHROP, SAMUEL SCHIFFER, the owner of the brig, and other prominent merchants, attended. Mr. WM. HURRY, Mr. FOX, and two or three other passengers of the ill-fated steamer, were also present, testifying their deep interest in the objects of the meeting. After some informal conversation between the members of the Committee, Mr. P. PERIT was elected Chairman, and G. G. HOWLAND, of the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Secretary of the meeting. Mr. SCHIFFER, on being introduced, rose and stated to the meeting that he, in common with his partners, the owners of the *Minnie Schiffer*, felt great satisfaction that their little vessel had been instrumental, in the hands of her noble Captain, in rescuing from a dreadful fate so large a number of their fellow-creatures, and this feeling was the only reward which they coveted for the service she had rendered. He desired that the donations of the merchants which had already been made, as well as those which should hereafter be subscribed, should be appropriated wholly to the generous seamen, who deserved so well of their fellow-citizens.

Mr. PERIT stated that it had been very properly suggested that some notice should be taken of Capt. LEITCH, of the *Connaught*. The circumstances of this case had deeply impressed him, and it was evident that to the extraordinary command which both these Captains retained over their crews and passengers during the trying ordeal, was owing their escape from the dreadful fate which impended over them. He supposed that the merits of Capt. LEITCH would be suitably acknowledged on the other side of the water, and, for the present, the meeting might rest the matter there.

A resolution was finally adopted to distribute the fund as follows: To Mr. THOMAS CONNANTON, the first mate, $500; to the second mate and each of the crew, $100 each, and, after deducting $300 for the purchase of a suitable testimonial for Capt. WILSON, that the balance be paid him in money. CHARLES H. MARSHALL, E. E. MORGAN and G. G. HOWLAND were appointed a Committee for carrying into effect the resolution. On motion of Capt. MARSHALL, Mr. PERIT was added to the Committee.

Mr. HOWLAND stated that the subscriptions amounted to $5,156, which would probably be increased.

It was stated by WM. HURRY, Esq., that the passengers of the *Connaught*, before reaching Boston, organized a meeting on board of the *Minnie Schiffer*, of which he was Chairman, and made up a subscription of about six hundred dollars, ranging from one hundred dollars from the cabin, to four-pence from the steerage passengers. This sum was placed in his hands as Treasurer, to be appropriated for the purchase of suitable testimonials for the officers. Mr. HURRY has also obtained subscriptions among his friends for the purchase of a chronometer for the mate, provided he does not receive one from any other source, in which case some other article will be substituted, each subscriber to have his name inscribed upon the gift. The Life Insurance Companies of the City have it in contemplation to make up an annuity for Capt. WILSON, which shall go to his wife should she survive him. The meeting then adjourned.

Fashion Course, Long Island.

TRIAL OF SPEED BETWEEN GENTLEMEN'S ROAD HORSES.

As a gentleman's horse, next to his wife, dog or yacht, is the object which is dearest to his heart, and in which he takes most pride, it can well be imagined what are the motives which have induced a number of gentlemen to associate themselves together for the purpose of trying the speed of their road horses on the Fashion Course to-morrow. As a general thing it has been the custom with gentlemen who delight in owning fast horses, to have a brush with one another on the road, the trotting on the race courses being confined to men who have made it a business to get up trots, the results of which—it is said—are generally known before hand to the initiated, and thus the public often get led, by sham bets, to wager their money to a considerable extent on the losing horse. Mr. MONNOT, a gentleman who has devoted some years, and a large amount of money, to improving the breed of horses, has taken the initiative in getting up the present trot, which is exclusively for gentlemen's horses,—entirely excluding the hippodromes,—and for which he has offered a prize of $500, to be contended for in mile heats, best three in five. For this trial of speed there are entered already Mr. MONNOT's favorite bay gelding, *Tartar*; Mr. FELTER, another associate, has entered his bay gelding, *Putnam*; and another gentleman has entered the bay mare *Belle Brandon*, which won in a similar trial of speed lately on the Union Course, against *Mystery*, *Tycoon* and *Young Young*, when four heats were trotted in 2:30¾, 2:36½, 2:42¾, 2:41¾. The great object in getting up the present trot, by the gentlemen concerned, is to get rid of many objectionable features which have prevailed to a great extent, and which have prevented great numbers of gentlemen from giving countenance to a pastime which might be made a respectable one, if conducted properly.

A Trot no Trot.

A trotting-match was to have taken place yesterday, on the Union Course, between two fast horses, a roan gelding, *Red Robin*, driven by Mr. PFEIFER, and a bay stallion, driven by Mr. DOTY, mile heats, in wagons, best three in five, for $1,000; but coming to the scratch, the stallion broke up into a run three times on starting, and a fresh attempt was ordered in each case by the Judges. The owners of the delinquent horse finally withdrew him, and paid half forfeit; and the money was returned to the disappointed spectators, about 200 in number.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DISTURBANCE AMONG EXCURSIONISTS—PROBABLY FATAL ASSAULT.—On Monday last a number of young men, belonging to Engine Co. No. 33, under the name of the Tradesmen's Guards, went to Tomlinson's Woods, near High Bridge, for target practice. While there, a fight occurred between two of the party, named GEORGE MCCOMB and MICHAEL CLARE, and the jaw of the latter was broken in the encounter. After the excursionists had reached Fifty-ninth-street in the cars, on their way back to the City, and while forming into company to march down town, CLARE, it is said, ran behind Mr. WM. H. WARD, one of the spectators, and felled him to the ground by a blow on the head with the butt of his musket, supposing at the time that he was attacking MCCOMB. CLARE was immediately arrested by the Nineteenth Ward Police, and subsequently discharged, as Mr. WARD refused to make a complaint against him. Yesterday, however, the condition of the injured man became so critical from the effects of his wound that CLARE was rearrested, and held to await the result of the violence he had inflicted. The prisoner expresses much regret at having made such a serious mistake.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY AND AFFAIRS IN SYRIA.—It will interest all who wish to acquaint themselves with the present condition of things in Syria, to know that the meeting of the Geographical Society this evening will be occupied by the reading of papers on the Tribes of Lebanon, and the part which they have taken in the late war. Dr. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON has traveled extensively through Syria, and is able to speak from personal observation. Dr. W. H. THOMSON is the son of a well-known missionary to Syria, and his residence there gives him every facility for accurate knowledge of the history and present condition of the various Syrian tribes.

YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY AND SOCIAL UNION.—This Literary Association met on Tuesday evening at their rooms in Clinton Hall for the election of officers, with the following result: For President, WM. H. STIBER; Vice-President, A. S. COHEN; Treasurer, FRED. ROBITSCHER; Secretary, ALBERT ALOE.

THE SLAVER ERIE.—The examination in the case of the slaver *Erie* was yesterday resumed, and then postponed for one week, at the suggestion of the District-Attorney. The case, meantime, may go to the Grand Jury upon the testimony now in. The prisoners, Capt. GORDON, JAMES HALL and WM. E. M. WARNER, were temporarily committed to the custody of Commissioner MORRELL. The case will be submitted to the Grand Jury to-day.

THE RESULT OF RECKLESSNESS.—About 10 o'clock yesterday morning a fatal accident occurred on the Harlem Railroad track, at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Fifty-sixth-street—EDWARD CURRY, the driver of a dirt car, having been thrown from his vehicle and instantly killed. The occurrence resulted from the recklessness of deceased, who attempted to cross the track in advance of an approaching train. The body was taken to the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house, where an inquest was held upon it. Deceased was a young Irishman, and he resided in Sixtieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

A MAN FATALLY SHOT.—On Tuesday afternoon a laborer named PETER BRESNAHAN, while at work in the woods at Weehawken, N. J., was mortally wounded by a ball from a rifle which entered his chest. It is not known who did the injury, but the supposition is that it was done accidentally by some person who was amusing himself by shooting at a mark. The injured man was brought to the City and placed in St. Luke's Hospital.

ANOTHER BURNING-FLUID CASUALTY.—On the 19th of September last Mrs. MARY P. BAGBEY, residing at No. 1 Jay-street, attempted to fill a lighted fluid lamp. Some of the liquid fell upon the stove and ignited, setting fire to her dress and causing the can of fluid to explode in her hands. She was dreadfully burned in consequence, and after lingering until yesterday, she expired. Coroner SCHIRMER investigated the circumstances attending the case.

SCALDED TO DEATH.—MEYER STRAUSS, a child about one year old, was so seriously scalded on the 3d inst., by the upsetting of a kettle of boiling coffee, that his death resulted yesterday. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest upon the body at the residence of the parents of the deceased, No 260 Stanton-street.

FIRE IN BREVOORT-PLACE.—A fire was discovered about 3 o'clock yesterday morning in the attic of the dwelling house, owned by Mr. PENFIELD, located at No. 9 Brevoort-place, and the roof was burnt off before the flames could be extinguished. How the fire originated is not known, the occupants of the premises being absent in the country. The loss is estimated at $500 on the building and $400 on the furniture. Insured for $12,000 in the Clinton Insurance Company. The adjoining houses, on either side, Nos. 7 and 11, were damaged to a slight extent by water. The latter is insured in the North American Insurance Company.

FIRE IN A GROCERY STORE.—Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the grocery store of WHITE & BROTHERS, No. 112 Ninth-avenue. The stock was damaged to the extent of $200; insured for $1000 in the St. Nicholas Company. It is not known how the fire was caused.

FIRE IN EIGHTH-AVENUE.—A fire occurred about 2½ o'clock yesterday morning in the frame dwelling house, corner of Eighth-avenue and Forty-fifth street. The loss was not very great.

CHANGE OF TIME—SOUND STEAMERS.—On and after Monday next, 29th inst., the steamers of the Stonington Line for Boston leave their Pier, No. 18 North River, daily at 4 o'clock, P. M., instead of 5 P. M., as heretofore. The steamers of the Fall River line also change from 5 to 4 o'clock, P. M., leaving their Pier, No. 3 North River.

Board of Education.

THE EVENING SCHOOLS AND THEIR COST—PUBLIC SCHOOL ESTIMATE FOR 1861 — PRESENT OF BOOKS FROM MONS. DE PERTHES TO THE FREE ACADEMY.

A special meeting of the Board was held last evening, the President in the chair, and a very full attendance of members.

A communication was received from the school officers of the Seventeenth Ward, complaining of the manner in which the Committee on Evening Schools had made appointments of teachers of the Evening Schools in that Ward—that favoritism had been used, &c., &c. The communication gave rise to a rambling discussion upon the whole subject of Evening Schools, during which it was stated by Mr. DAVENPORT that there were many more teachers employed for the Evening Schools than were necessary; that, from a calculation made by him, it cost the City $67 per annum to educate each pupil attending said schools, a sum larger than was incurred for the pupils of the Free Academy. Mr. BYRNE, the Chairman of the Committee on Evening Schools, said that the complaints contained in the communication from the Seventeenth Ward could be satisfactorily answered, and he offered a resolution that the Committee on By-Laws be required to investigate the whole subject, and to report a change in the By-Laws, by which the appointment of teachers of the Evening Schools should be transferred from the Committee of which he was Chairman to the school officers of each Ward respectively.

The resolution of Mr. BYRNE was lost, and the Seventeenth Ward communication was referred to a select Committee of five with directions to investigate the whole subject of instruction and expenses of the Evening Schools, and to report such new by-laws in relation to the subject as may be deemed necessary.

A resolution of thanks to Mons. BONCHER DE PERTHES, of Abbeville, France, for his munificent donation of books (nearly 100 volumes) to the Free Academy, was adopted, and the clerk authorized to procure the books from Paris at the expense of the Board.

President CURTIS favored the Board with some interesting reminiscences of his late tour in Europe, showing the interest that was everywhere manifested in the Public School system of this country, and the courtesies extended to him by the officers of public instruction in England, France and Austria. A desire to exchange reports and documents upon the subject was everywhere expressed, and many liberal offers of books were made.

Mr. BENEDICT reported the estimates of the expenses of the Public Schools of the City for 1861, which was adopted, and ordered to be sent to the Board of Supervisors to be incorporated in the tax levy. The sum total amounts to $1,309,000, as follows: Salaries of teachers and janitors in Ward and Primary Schools, $729,000; incidental expenses, $85,000; Free Academy, $48,000; repairs to Free Academy, $3,000; Normal Schools, $20,000; appointment for Corporate Schools, $32,000; repairs through shop of the Board, $12,000; books, stationery, &c., $93,000; Evening Schools, $75,000; rent of school-houses, $18,000; salaries of superintendent, clerks and other officers, $28,000; incidental expenses and printing, $13,000; lease of lands and sites for building, furnishing, fitting, repairing and enlarging school-houses, $146,000.

Dedication of the New Rutgers Institute Building.

The formal opening and dedication of the new building lately purchased by the Rutgers Female Institute in Fifth-avenue, opposite the Reservoir, took place in the chapel of the Institute last evening. The chapel, together with the lobbies and adjacent rooms, was crowded to excess, the larger portion of the audience being ladies. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. SPRING. Prof. HENRY M. PIERCE, the Principal of the Institute, then addressed the audience, and gave a brief sketch of the history of the Institution. It was founded twenty-one years ago, and took the name of Rutgers Female Institute, in compliment to Col. RUTGER, who gave the land on which the Institute was built in Madison-street. Prof. PIERCE spoke of the progress and prosperity of the Institution from that time to the present, and of the change in its location, made necessary by the upward movement of population. Since 1853 there had been a falling off in the number of pupils, owing to the Institution being located so far down town; but the prospects of the school were now brighter than ever. The term opened in the new building on the 13th of September, with 75 pupils, which number had been increased in little more than a month to upwards of 200. He alluded to the excellent accommodations of the new building, to the large library, and extensive philosophical apparatus belonging to the Institution, &c., &c.

Prof. HENRY was followed by Rev. Dr. ASA D. SMITH, Rev. Dr. KREBBS, Dr. HAGUE and others, who spoke of female education generally, and of the course of study, discipline, and general management of the Rutgers Institute in particular. The exercises were enlivened by excellent singing, with musical accompaniment, by the pupils of the Institute.

American Church Missionary Society.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY MEETING AT ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

This Society held their first anniversary last evening in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square. The attendance was fair, though the church was by no means crowded. Rev. JOHN S. STONE, D. D., of Massachusetts, Vice-President of the Society, presided in the absence of the President, Hon. PHILLIP WILLIAMS, of Virginia. After the singing of a hymn, prayer was offered by Rev. THEO. IRVING, of Staten Island. The address of the President was then read by Dr. H. DYER, followed by the reading of the annual report by Rev. Dr. TYNG.

The following resolution was moved by Right Rev. MARTON EASTBURN, D. D., Bishop of Massachusetts:

Resolved, That the true principle of operation in missionary labors, as well as in other works of benevolence, is by the voluntary association and action of Christians united in sentiment, and governing the distribution of their own funds.

This was seconded by Rev. H. SCHENK, of Baltimore.

It was then moved by the Rev. W. R. NICHOLSON, D. D., of Boston, and seconded by Rev. R. B. CLAYTON, D. D., of Rochester, N. Y.:

Resolved, That in view of the vast fields now open in our own, and in other lands, for missionary labors, every disciple of Christ is called upon and encouraged to do his utmost to extend and build up the kingdom of his Lord and Savior.

The third and last resolution, moved by Rev. RICHARD NEWTON, D. D., of Philadelphia, and seconded by Rev. Dr. TYNG, was as follows:

Resolved, That in selecting persons to labor as missionaries, this Society will endeavor to secure and employ only such as will distinctly and faithfully teach the great principles of the Gospel, as maintained by the Apostles, by the Reformers of the Church, and by the faithful line of Evangelical ministers in the Episcopal Churches of England and the United States.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Society.

In his closing remarks Dr. TYNG lamented that the meeting was brought to a close so early as 10 o'clock. He contrasted this with the fact that the ball in the Academy the other night was continued until 6½ o'clock in the morning, and that people then regretted its closing so early. He divulged an interesting fact relative to the ball which, we believe, has not before been disclosed to the public from any secular source. BAIL, BLACK & Co., according to Dr. TYNG, have stated that by the rent of jewels for women to wear at the Prince's ball they made enough to pay the rent of their store for a year. In view of this fact Dr. TYNG thought that the donations to promote the cause of evangelical missions should be liberal. He concluded by quoting the brief exhortation of SIDNEY SMITH, who, taking his text from the passage, "He who giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord," simply added, "My hearers, if you like the security, down with the dust." A collection was taken up, and the exercises of the evening were then closed by a benediction by Bishop EASTBURN.

Probable Murder at a Fourth Ward Dance-House.

Shortly after nine o'clock last evening a young sailor, named JOHN MCGUIRE, accompanied by one of his companions, went into the dance-house, No. 275 Water-street, kept by JOHN GREENE, and behaved in a disorderly manner. The bar-keeper, WM. P. GREENE, brother of the keeper of the place, and a man named FOGARTY, who happened to be present, endeavored to prevail upon MCGUIRE to leave, as he was threatening to break the furniture and fixtures, and eventually they succeeded, without having had occasion to use violence. When MCGUIRE got into the street he commenced to abuse the occupants of the saloon, and drawing a sheath-knife, threatened to murder every person within the building. His noise and threats attracted a crowd, and WM. GREENE finally became so much incensed that he ran towards the ruffian and said that he would thrash him unless he speedily departed. Scarcely had he uttered the words, however, ere MCGUIRE sprang upon him, and thrust his knife into his abdomen, causing a shocking wound, from which the entrails protruded to such an extent that they filled a wash bowl, and remained in the vessel until Drs. ROONEY and CHAMBERLIN came to replace them. As soon as he had inflicted the violence, MCGUIRE ran off down Water-street, pursued by the crowd, who called "Murder! Watch!" and on reaching the corner of Beekman-street he was arrested by Officer SIMONSON, of the Second Precinct, and conducted to the Station-house. The physicians in attendance upon GREENE stated that the probability of his surviving the terrible injury was very slight, consequently Sergeant BRACKETT deemed it advisable to give the sufferer an opportunity to identify the prisoner, who was handcuffed and taken back to the scene of the affray. Upon being confronted with GREENE, the latter at once asserted that he was the person who had stabbed him, and several persons who witnessed the occurrence were positive in a similar statement.

Police Reports.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.

On Tuesday night, while the procession was passing through Broadway, Officer Barry, of the Fifth Ward, observed the front door of building No. 283 partly open. He went into the hallway and listened, but had not waited long before he heard a noise as if some person was breaking open a door on the second floor. Going up stairs he saw a young man named James Smith attempting to force open the door of Mme. Sinnot's ladies' head-dress manufactory, but at sight of the policeman the thief sought to escape arrest by concealing himself in the attic, whither he ran. He was followed, however, and captured, after which, upon searching him, a quantity of glaziers' diamonds, picture frames and daguerreotypist's materials were found. These articles were subsequently identified by Mr. Charles Worms as having been stolen from his gallery, which was in the building. Justice KELLY yesterday fully committed the prisoner for trial on a charge of burglary. Mme. Sinnot's rooms have been visited by burglars three times within the past eight months, and over $700 worth of property has been stolen from her.

THE CASE OF JOHN H. SNYDER.

On the 14th of September, Mr. John H. Snyder, a druggist at No. 402 Grand-street, was summoned to answer a charge of having destroyed a check for $40 82, drawn in favor of Mr. R. T. Cramer, which Mr. Cramer had sent to him to cash. Mr. Snyder was held to bail by Justice Kelly, and since then nothing further has been heard of the case. The evidence of the boy Holland, who carried the check to Mr. Snyder, was to the effect that he carried a sealed note and an open check; and that when he called at Mr. Snyder's place of business, he was not in, so he left the sealed note, but returned the check.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A BAD TRADE.—A New-York merchant, who does a little farming in a small way, in the Eighteenth Ward, had a few barrels of very choice apples on his trees, this Fall. Last week a man who was passing by made him a tempting offer for the apples, which was accepted, and the purchaser agreed to gather them the next morning. Our City farmer waited some time for his customer the following morning, and finally proceeded to his business without seeing him. Upon returning home in the evening, he found the purchaser had been there and gathered the apples, but left without paying for them. The City farmer has not seen him since.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.—Hon. JAS. HUMPHREY, Republican candidate for Congress in the Second District, last evening addressed the citizens of the Ninth Ward in the Wigwam on Fulton-avenue. THEODORE TILTON, Esq., addressed the citizens of the Eleventh Ward. Both meetings were well attended. The Ashland Light Artillery corps and several companies of Brooklyn Wide-Awakes attended the Republican Barbecue at Brushville, near Jamaica, yesterday.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Mr. A. S. WHITE, of East New-York, late Monday night, while on his way home, was stopped by two ruffians on Broadway, near Cooper-avenue, who demanded his money, with a threat of violence if he refused to comply with the modest demand. He gave up all the money he had—about $4—and was permitted to depart.

HEATING THE CITY HALL.—The new steam apparatus for heating the City Hall was tested yesterday. Everything was found to work admirably, and it was demonstrated that from 14 to 20 pounds of steam power would be sufficient to warm the whole building.

ACCIDENT.—A boy named D. S. BASSETT, 10 years old, was run over by an express wagon on First-street, Tuesday evening, and had his leg badly broken. He was taken to the residence of his parents, No. 346 Grand-street.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Breckinridge General Committee met last night, and adjourned till to-night, when a candidate will be placed in nomination for Congress, *vice* Mayor POWELL withdrawn.

MILITARY.—JAMES S. SMITH, Jr., has been elected Captain of Company E, Thirteenth Regiment, *vice* EDWARDS, resigned.

[Advertisement.]

When will mothers learn from experience to use Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which promptly employed would prevent the reckless waste of life from croup, scarlatina, &c., that we read in the weekly reports. They never fail.

[Advertisement.]

H. R. H., THE PRINCE OF WALES, AND SUITE,
AT BRADY'S NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY,
Corner of Broadway and Tenth-street,
The only Gallery in the United States honored with a special visit by the Royal Party.
Photographs of
H. R. H., THE PRINCE OF WALES AND SUITE,
on view at
BRADY'S GALLERY.
Copies in every style of the art for sale. Gallery open from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.

[LADY'S CORRESPONDENCE.]

V. R.
BRITISH CONSULATE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1860.

MESSRS. J. GURNEY AND SON:

GENTLEMEN—H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, having been unable to visit your Gallery on Saturday, has directed me to say to you that if you will go on to Boston he will sit to you for his Photograph.

Yours truly, E. M. ARCHIBALD.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES AND SUITE
AT GURNEY'S GALLERY, NO. 707 BROADWAY.

By Royal desire Messrs. GURNEY & SON left for Boston last Wednesday for the purpose of making photographs of the Prince of Wales and suite. After having taken several negatives of the Prince and Royal party during their stay at the Revere House, have just returned with the pictures, pronounced so satisfactory by the Prince that His Royal Highness gave orders for upwards of a thousand copies to be sent direct to him at Buckingham Palace.

The pictures will be on exhibition in a few days. In the meantime the public can examine the autographs of the Royal party on the visitors' register at the Gallery.

[Advertisement.]

At EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street:

Black and fancy cloth Overcoats	$5 00 to $18 00
Black and fancy Beaver Overcoats	8 00 to 20 00
Black and fancy Pilot Overcoats	6 00 to 15 00
Cassimere, Felt, Satinet and other Overcoats	3 50 to —
Good black cloth Frock Coats	5 00 to 8 00
Fine black cloth Frock Coats	10 00 to 14 00
Super black cloth Frock Coats	15 00 to 20 00
Cassimere, Pilot and Beaver Business Coats	3 50 to 15 00
Black Cloth, Doeskin, and Cassimere Pants	2 50 to 6 00
Fancy Cassimere, Pilot and Beaver Pants	2 00 to 6 00
Rich Velvet Vests	2 00 to 8 00
Cassimere Vests	1 00 to 3 00

Cassimere Suits to match, $8, $10, $12, $16, $18 and $20.

[Advertisement.]

UNDERGARMENTS,
HOSIERY, and
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
A. HANKIN & Co.,
No. 96 Bowery.
A great assortment
at low prices.
Established in 1828.

[Advertisement.]

SUPERIOR HEAD COVERINGS:—A visit to the store of KNOX, at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, will satisfy every one that in point of beauty, taste, and finish, the Hats, Caps, &c., to be found there cannot be excelled. There is an immense stock, comprising every kind of covering for the heads of adults and children. The prices are remarkably reasonable; in fact, all tastes and all classes of persons may be suited here.

[Advertisement.]

We learn that J. E. SOUTHWORTH, President of the Atlantic Bank, and lady, have had their Corns removed by Prof. KIMBELL, the best Chiropodist in America. Office No. 509 Broadway, Room No. 3, first floor. Hours from 1 to 5 P. M. Will attend ladies at their residences, from 8 to 12 A. M. Sign of the Foot, No. 509